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The New Deal for Nearly Four Months

Roosevelt, Willing to Assume the Responsibility, Pits Political Sagacity Against "Undigested Legislation" and Need for Vast Sums

Written for The Literary Digest
By J. FREDERICK ESSARY
Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*

THIS is Chapter 1—in epitome—of the Roosevelt régime. And what a chapter! What a régime!

Fifteen weeks have elapsed since the New Dealers began dealing. Fifteen weeks of high-pressure activity. Fifteen weeks of whirlwind changes in the old order, of experimental panaceas, of legislative novelties and of practically unchallenged Executive domination of the colossal organism which we call the Federal Government.

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J. Frederick Essary

More history has been made during these fifteen weeks than in any comparable peacetime period since Americans went into business for themselves on this continent. The legislation that has now been written into law, under the Roosevelt leadership, touches practically every interest in our national life. It touches some of them lightly and by indirection only. It touches others heavily and will leave a mark on them not to be erased for a generation, if at all.

Powers have been reposed in the Presidency that have made that office a virtual dictatorship. It may be looked upon both as a benevolent and a necessary dictatorship. Undoubtedly it is so looked upon in most quarters. It may not be irrevocable. But soften the phrasing as much as one may, the fact remains that the present governmental set-up amounts to temporary Executive absolutism.

These new Presidential powers, let it be recalled, extend not only to the fiscal functions of the Government—to budgetary economy, to control of gold, control of banking and to possible inflation. They extend as well to agriculture, to every branch of industry, to public works, to the railroads, to mortgaged homes and farms, to unemployment and to the relief of destitution.

Rather a large order, that!

Such sweeping powers for the most part were granted, only because of the acuteness of the crisis which came to a head on the very day Mr. Roosevelt took office. That day found the country in the throes of a bank depositors' panic. This panic eventually forced every banking house in the country to close the sound and the unsound alike. It forced the commodity and securities exchanges to suspend. It caused the industrial structure of the nation to totter, and it brought on partial paralysis of the normal energies of the whole American people.

Nobody now living had ever witnessed anything like that. And instinctively we, the American people, turned to Washington for salvation. We turned there for the very good reason there was nowhere else to turn. We turned, moreover, to an untried man, just as did the people when they turned to Abraham Lincoln in 1861. We turned to an Executive who had just taken the oath, to one who had only lately concluded a campaign more marked by its amiability than by thunder and lightning, and to a man, incidentally, in whose soul the amount of iron was still an unknown quantity.

We did not have to wait long for action, however. That much is easy to remember. Untroubled by any need for additional legislation, the new President at once assumed what amounted to war powers. And assuming them, he moved with swiftness and decision to meet the emergency. On the night of March 5, twenty-four hours after his inauguration, he issued two proclamations. One of them declared a bank holiday for the nation and placed an embargo upon the withdrawal and export of gold. The other summoned Congress to meet in four days.

That was action, and action with a vengeance!

These proclamations, with their martial ring, served as a curtain-raiser for a series of dramatic steps by the Federal Government, steps that followed each other with bewildering rapidity until fourteen weeks later when Congress ended its extraordinary session (extraordinary in more senses than one), and the President packed his bags for a holiday at sea.

There are two dazzling highlights in the picture of this unparalleled period. One is Franklin D. Roosevelt the man; the other is this man's measures. Of course the two are inseparable, in a large sense. We can not think of the one, since March

TO OUR READERS

With this issue The Literary Digest starts a new period in its long history. It has a new style of cover, its typographical dress has been changed, and above all it has broadened its policy to include original contributions. But the basic policy of reprinting the important items of news and comment from the leading newspapers and periodicals of the world remains unchanged.

Scientific invention—the speeding up of transportation and the development of communications — has brought profound changes. We are living in a world of rapid evolution. With these thoughts in mind we are convinced our readers will appreciate the changes we have made to maintain this magazine as the great national weekly.

Arthur S. Draper, a journalist of many years' experience both as a correspondent and executive, has been appointed editor-in-chief. He was graduated from New York University in 1905, became a member of the staff of The New York Tribune (now the New York Herald Tribune) immediately after leaving college and remained with the same newspaper until he came to The Literary Digest. He served abroad throughout the Great War and up till 1925, when he was recalled to assume an executive position in the home office of the old Tribune. He is a man of broad, tolerant views, primarily interested in giving the reading public honest, truthful, unbiased news and views of the events that go to make life.

R. J. Cuddihy,
Vice-President and Publisher.

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4, without thinking in terms of the other. But there is something in a personality that grips one's interest far more surely than does a policy, no matter how vital that policy may be.

Two Different Men

The mysterious way in which the President has performed his wonders, if that is the way to put it, has been something decidedly worth observing during the past four months. The way he made his campaign was an interesting thing, too. But Roosevelt the Candidate and Roosevelt the President are two different men. I assert as much, for I am well acquainted with both.

In the first rôle he was famous for his beguiling smile, famous for his soft words, famous for his punchless speeches, famous for his tenderness to his opponent and famous far above all else for his incredible majority. The smile and the soft words are still a part of his armor, but they are about all there is about him now that is suggestive of campaign days. There is plenty of punch in what he says and does in his rôle as Chief Executive. No tenderness is wasted upon those who stand in his way. The oath of office seems suddenly to have transfigured him from a man of mere charm and buoyancy to one of dynamic aggressiveness.

Also Mr. Roosevelt has proved himself to be the most adroit master of practical politics we have had in the White House in a generation. That is rather a broad statement, but I think the results of the past few weeks amply justify it.

There were two all-important phases of his job, as Mr. Roosevelt conceived it. One was to keep the public on his side by keeping it informed of his aims; the other was to play ball with the leadership of Congress. To accomplish the first end, he played and played successfully for press support, on the one hand, and on the other, he resorted with great effect to the personal use of the radio.

Curb on Press Abolished

Most incoming Presidents have had a friendly press—for a time. All hands, at the outset of a new Administration seem eager to give such officials a chance. But Mr. Roosevelt has experienced this friendliness in unusually large measure. He has had it partly because of wide-spread anxiety over what had befallen us, and partly because of the free and frank manner in which he discusses governmental problems and measures with the men whose duty it is to write about them.

For one thing, his semiweekly press conferences are in all respect conferences. Any correspondent has the privilege of questioning him, and most of us do question him, and thoroughly. Every question asked is regarded as pertinent if it deals with a governmental matter.

Naturally the President reserves the right to say upon what matters he may be directly quoted; upon what matters he will be associated with indirectly, and what matters he will discuss on a confidential basis only. None of us objects to that. The important thing is that he has abolished the old rule that press questions must be presented in writing, a one-sided rule giving the President the opportunity to ignore any question, however proper or timely, which might remotely embarrass him.

But in dealing with the press the President has been no more skilful than in dealing with the leaders of Congress. His sway over those leaders is one of the phenomena of the period. To understand it, one must again take into account the grief of the times. Without that grief he could never have brought Congress to the point of virtual abdication. He could never have driven his emergency banking bill to a vote in both Houses in a single day. He could never have drawn to himself unlimited power to slash veterans' compensation, or to launch the country upon the uncertain sea of inflation, or put over other schemes that have seemed revolutionary.

But the crisis only partly explains the business. His program—averaging one new bill every three days—was made possible by conference. Mr. Roosevelt drew into his circle not only his own party leaders, but the leaders of the Progressive group as well, and the leaders of the Republican minority. He talked things out with these men, convincing some, persuading others and in some mysterious manner silencing still others who were neither convinced nor persuaded.

It begins to appear that Mr. Roosevelt is at his best in conference. We have seen legislators, by groups, marching to the White House swearing as they went that they would never, never yield on this or that proposition. We have then seen them later marching away ready to vote as the President wanted, and even seeming to like it. The answer to this riddle seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt, in the first place, appears to master even the minor details of every measure that he brings up, and therefore is equipped to meet every argument. That is impressive. More important, however, is his willingness at all times to assume full responsibility before the country for the things he proposes.

If there is one thing about the President and his program more disturbing than any other, it is not his willingness to assume responsibility and let it go at that. It is his eagerness to take and champion propositions which apparently have not been suggested by him. Some of the Administration measures which fell into that category, we suspect, were evolved by his professional advisers. Such parentage in itself is not against them, I hasten to say.

But the fact that some of these measures have not been thought out and thought through—and apparently they have not—is indeed, disquieting. An example of what I mean by undigested legislation, bearing the Roosevelt brand, was cited to me by one of the ablest men in the Roosevelt group. And he is not a professor. He relates that some weeks ago he became enamored of a startlingly new governmental idea. He wrestled with it for days and slept with it for nights. Finally resolving that it was good, even though radical, he carried it to the President.

NOW COMES THE HARD PART OF THE ACT!

—Gale in the Los Angeles "Times"

Plan Accepted Quickly

In ten minutes' time—no longer than that—he had "sold" the idea to Mr. Roosevelt. The latter leaned forward and in all earnestness assured this friend of mine that the White House would be behind the proposition 100 per cent. All this was flattering to the proposer of the plan, but just the same it caused him profound uneasiness. The President was too quick to take it.

It is far too soon to put Mr. Roosevelt down as a superman, a great statesman or a man of destiny. He still has a long way to go before achieving that eminence. But it is not too much to say that he has exhibited political sagacity and administrative efficiency to an astonishing degree. The results he has to his credit—and they are breath-taking when we try to comprehend

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Why Stabilization Prospects Fade at London

The Roosevelt Administration Prefers to Keep Prices Rising Here, While the Dollar Falls Abroad, and Permanent Stabilization of Currencies Can Come Later

HERE is "the greatest economic clinic of all time."

The "surgeons" at the London Conference represent sixty-six nations, and the disease is a world-wide depression with 30,000,000 people unemployed.

There is complete agreement on diagnosis, and the world is set to hear about currency stabilization as the first and most obvious operation. Then suddenly this becomes a matter of argument, misunderstanding and confusion, until the American delegation states definitely and flatly "that a measure of temporary stabilization now would be untimely." The reason is clearly stated—

"It is considered untimely because the American Government feels that its efforts to raise prices are the most important contribution it can make, and that anything that would interfere with those efforts and possibly cause a violent price recession would harm the conference more than the lack of an immediate agreement for temporary stabilization."

So for the present the focus of the conference is shifted from stabilization to tariffs, trade and commodity prices.

RECORD OF THE FIRST ROOSEVELT CONGRESS

Chief Accomplishments of Special Session of the 73rd Congress, March 9-June 16, 1933.

Emergency banking relief including prohibition of gold hoarding and exporting.

Economy Act cutting budget by nearly $1,000,000,000 and reducing veterans' compensation by more than $329,000,000.

Legalization of 3.2 beer.

Farm relief giving Government power to regulate farm production and prices, and providing $2,000,000,000 to refinance farm mortgages.

Inflation of currency (enacted as part of the farm bill) giving President authority to inflate through Federal Reserve system, issuance of greenbacks, increased use of silver, and revaluation of gold dollar.

Tennessee Valley project utilizing Muscle Shoals.

Grant of $500,000,000 to States for unemployment.

Creation of Civilian Conservation Corps employing 275,000.

Industrial control giving government power to regulate hours, wages, and production in all industries.

Relief for home owners with $2,000,000,000 provided for refinancing home mortgages.

Railroad reorganization under Government control.

Security issues put under Federal control with compulsory publicity.

Banking reform tending to unify banking system of the country.

Abrogation of gold payment clause in all government obligations, definitely taking the country off the gold standard.

A $3,300,000,000 public works program, passed as part of the Industry bill.

New taxes to yield $220,000,000 a year, with changes in the capital gains and losses section of income-tax law.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONTACT MAN

Professor Raymond Moley on his way to London to confer with our delegates

But the world continues to express astonishment over the apparent inability of the American delegates to make up their minds.

Conflicting Reports

First Secretary Hull makes a speech condemning tariff barriers which wins fervent praise from our Democratic press. Then comes a report that our delegates, and also Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, United States Treasury aid, have come to an agreement on a temporary plan for stabilizing the dollar in terms of the pound and the franc. Stocks go down in New York, with the feeling that the fixing of the status of the dollar will end present inflationary trends.

Word comes from Washington that no such attitude is being taken. Professor Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, and most conspicuous member of the "Brain Trust," flies from Washington to confer with the President on his vacation cruise at the wheel of the *Amberjack II* in New England waters. After the interview Moley takes the next ship to London to give the delegates more accurate understanding of Presidential views.

Incidentally, currency stabilization is not the only subject to bring out corrections and disavowals from our delegates. A statement of American views on tariff barriers is made public which proposes a multilateral agreement on a general ten per cent. tariff cut, in definite extension of the present temporary tariff truce and encouragement of bilateral, that is two-party, agreements for reducing trade barriers. But the day after Senator Key Pittman of the American delegation disavows the tariff plan as coming in no wise from the delegation, but being merely certain ideas thrown out as a basis of discussion by the advisory experts.

The next day Senator Pittman again takes the spotlight by giving an outline of desirable international action on monetary reform which includes a declaration of faith in the gold standard, a suggestion that present varying central bank gold reserves should be cut down to a uniform 25 per cent. metallic cover, which should comprise 80 per cent. gold and 20 per cent. silver.

And there follows promptly a carefully worded explanation from the American delegation that this statement was introduced "subject to reservations."

Explaining the Confusion

Such incidents as these seem to William Allen White, who has gone from Kansas to London to "write up" this conference, to be "the results not of policy, not of dissension, but a divine gift of ineptitude, little short of sheer genius." To Ashmun Brown, who writes about it in Washington for the Providence *Journal*, such things are likely to be expected since the conference has taken on "the aspect of a series of gigantic poker games in which considerable bluffing is being done by all the players, the American not excepted." Frank Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* agrees that "such things are an essential part of the game." As he writes in one of his Washington letters:

"The truth is no great step can be taken unless the three dominant nations, England, France and America, make concessions they have no idea of making and which their domestic policies and politics preclude. They can not—or think they can not—afford to make these concessions. Neither can they afford to end the conference without some surface action that will lend the appearance of international cooperation.

"None of these things, however, seems to justify the ridiculous position in which our delegation is put; first, by its obvious lack of a clear idea of what the President wants; second, by lack of authority to act upon its own ideas; third, by the plain impossibility of reconciling our foreign policy with our domestic program, which head in dramatically different directions; and, fourth, by the sending to London of the head of the Roosevelt 'Brain Trust,' presumably in possession of the President's real views."

The world had been looking for American leadership at London. But it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that President Roosevelt has rejected that rôle and "not by mere inadvertence or negligence"—

"It is probably fair to infer that our Government is carrying over into the foreign field the procedure it has successfully initiated in its handling of domestic problems. That has been, in brief, to keep every situation fluid as long as possible; to make

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no commitments while the making of them could be deferred and meanwhile to prepare the means of taking the widest variety of alternative actions toward a desired end.

"President Roosevelt proceeds after the manner of a military commander who refuses to allow himself to be besieged in a fixed position, preferring to retain his freedom to maneuver in the open field, even if he has to sacrifice a fortified city or two to preserve the mobility of his forces."

Two Views of Stabilization

After all, reflects Bernard Kilgore in the same newspaper, there are two irreconcilable views on currency stabilization—

"One is that a world-wide approach to 'sound' money must be made as soon as possible and stabilization of, say, the dollar, the pound sterling, and the franc is the best possible first step. With foreign exchange rates bouncing around as they have been recently, what little there is left of international business is going to pieces rapidly. This trade must be restored if prosperity is

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

—From *Pravda* (Moscow).

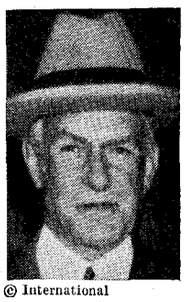
to return. Furthermore, it is contended, nothing can be done in the way of adjusting tariffs and other trade barriers as long as the money situation is so unsettled."

Then there is the other side—and here President Roosevelt himself seems to stand—the argument being that:

"The dollar should be 'stabilized' at home, at a lower level of purchasing power, before it should be again hooked up to other major currencies. Stabilizing the dollar in terms of the pound, and the franc, for instance, would tie prices in the United States to prices in England and France. Unless those were ready and willing to cooperate in expanding credit and raising prices such a tie-up would throw the Administration's managed domestic price-level ideas overboard—at least for the time being."

Mitchell's Acquittal and the Banking Investigation

ACQUITTAL of Charles E. Mitchell, New York banker, on charges of defrauding the Government on income-taxes will not retard the investigation by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.



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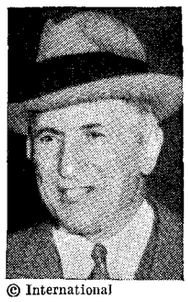
CHAS. E. MITCHELL

That was the first word from Washington when the banker, brought to trial on evidence developed by the committee, was given a clean bill by a Federal court jury in New York City.

One result of the trial, observers agree, will be further agitation for legislation to close the loophole in the income-tax law.

The verdict came dramatically, after the jury, which had listened to testimony for six weeks, had deliberated fourteen hours. Four times it asked instructions from Judge Goddard. The general impression in the court-room, reporters said, was that a conviction would result, in which case the defendant faced a possible term of ten years and a $20,000 fine.

When the jury foreman said "Not guilty," a look of joy appeared on the bronzed, seamed face of the gray-haired banker who once headed the powerful National City Bank, and he could not keep back the tears. Rising, he grasped the shoulders of his lawyer, the slight, round-headed, bald Max D. Steuer, for whom this was another hard-won victory in his long series of criminal-court triumphs. The court-room was almost empty, since the verdict came at an unexpected moment, but the crowd in the corridor burst into cheers.



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MAX D. STEUER

In Washington, Attorney-General Cummings said simply: "Nevertheless, I still believe in the jury system."

"The indictment," the New York *Times* explains, "charged that Mr. Mitchell defrauded the Government of a tax of $728,709 on an income of $3,466,324 in 1929 and of a tax of $129,719 on an income of $624,637 in 1930, paying no tax in either year.

"The first count alleged that, by a sham sale of the 18,300 shares of bank stock to his wife, Mr. Mitchell established a fraudulent tax loss of $2,872,305, and that he illegally omitted the $666,666.67 management fund payment from his 1929 return. The second count charged another sham sale in 1930 of 8,500 shares of Anaconda stock to W. D. Thornton, president of the Greene Cananea Copper Company, establishing a tax loss of $758,000."

Japan's Emperor Receives a Publisher

IN the first audience ever granted an American newspaperman by any Japanese ruler, His Imperial Majesty Hirohito gave Roy W. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, indirect but emphatic assurance of his belief that Japanese-American friendship and cooperation are of the utmost importance to peace, not only in the Far East but in the world.

Their meeting occurred in the Phoenix Hall, the formal audience chamber, a small but gorgeously-lacquered room. It is hung with tapestries but has no furniture except the Emperor's chair of red lacquer, set between two huge cloisonné vases.

The Emperor wore the simple khaki uniform of a generalissimo, Mr. Howard relates in a copyrighted United Press cable from Tokyo. His service cap was tucked under his left arm and his left hand rested on the hilt of his sword.

He gave his right hand in western fashion for a firm handshake in which was felt all the strength and warmth of one accustomed to professional greetings. A pleasant smile occasionally punctuated his remarks and did much to take the chill from the otherwise icy formality of the occasion.

Throughout the conversation, we are told, a similar cordiality characterized the words of the official interpreter, but the bowed faces of the two Chamberlains behind His Majesty remained completely expressionless. Equally blank were the faces of other somberly clad functionaries outside the chamber entrance.

Altho his Majesty spoke only in Japanese, it was obvious the Emperor is conversant with English.

The meeting can not be called an interview, as the rules of the Court prohibit direct quotation. This rule has never been waived. Furthermore, it is pointed out, foreign policy is not primarily the interest of the Emperor, but of his Foreign Minister.

But it is permissible to state, Mr. Howard informs us, that the Emperor showed a clear understanding of and a keen interest in Japanese-American relations. The cordial earnestness of his manner and the directness of his statements carried the ring of sincerity and conveyed the suggestion that the wave of friendlier feeling toward the United States, "which is now evident throughout Japan is reflected also in the Imperial Palace."

At the conclusion of the audience His Majesty, with a remark of a purely personal note to Mr. Howard, again shook hands. Then resuming the austere formality prescribed for Imperial audiences, the Emperor stood rigid while first Mr. Howard, then the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, who had made the presentation, backed out of the Chamber.

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Veterans' Compensation Battles Halt for a Truce

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT may be victor so far in his campaign for veterans' compensation economy. But there are more battles to come. Acceptance by the revolt-minded Senate of the White House-House compromise on cuts under the Economy Act marks not the end of a war but the beginning of an armistice.

When Congress returns to Washington in January, it will be prepared for a fight to the finish on the pension issue. And Democratic leaders are fearful, Franklin Waltman, Jr., reports in the Baltimore *Sun*, that the President's "veterans' economy program will be almost wholly emasculated" a year from now, particularly if the country's economic condition shows definite and sustained improvement.

The original Roosevelt economy program contemplated a $420,000,000 annual saving on pensions. The successful compromise, forced by Congressional revolt, cuts this sum about $100,000,000. Here are the chief provisions of this compromise, as summarized by an Associated Press dispatch to the Washington *Evening Star* and Dewey L. Fleming of *The Sun*—

Pay of veterans with service-connected disabilities (averaging $44.16) is cut not more than 25 per cent., average 18 per cent.

Status of men whose disabilities are merely presumed to be of service origin, and who were dropped under the Economy Act, will be reviewed by a United States board by October 31, 1933, the veterans being given the benefit of any doubt.

Non-service-connected cases will be dropped, except when disabilities are total and permanent.

Spanish War veterans will receive a minimum of $15 a month if they are more than fifty-five years old, saw ninety days' service, have serious and substantial disabilities, and are in need.

Mexican and Civil War widows are cut 10 per cent. Widows and children of World War presumptive and service connected cases are not, the Associated Press reports.

The President's battle for these economies was hard, and one of the reasons he won, according to Mr. Waltman, was that the veterans' lobby was demoralized. Next year, however, there will be no such situation. Evidence that this lobby recovered itself quickly, according to this writer, lies in the fact that Rice W. Means, Republican, former Colorado Senator, editor and publisher of *The National Tribune*, a paper devoted to bonus and pension agitation, sat on the Senate floor during the recent pension debates.

Another reason for anticipating trouble for the Administration on the pension question is that 1934 is election year for one-third of the Senate and all of the House. Many members whose terms are expiring will seek reelection and are naturally unwilling to offend the veterans.

America's New Envoy as Mediator in Cuba

IT begins to look as if Cuba might be nearing the end of its four-year reign of terror.

Thanks to the efforts of our new Ambassador there, the tall, thin, broad-shouldered Sumner Welles, great progress is reported toward a settlement of the political differences which have bred bombings, riots, assassinations and economic disaster.

Equipped with a friendly smile and a thorough knowledge of Latin-American affairs, Mr. Welles went to Havana and got busy as a mediator. Results soon followed.

"Definite solution of Cuba's stormy political problems appeared to be at hand," J. D. Phillips cabled the New York *Times* from Havana, "when the Machado government and the ABC student revolutionary organization, the most active of the opposition groups, accepted Mr. Welles as the mediator of their differences."

This was "the first concrete indication to the people of Cuba that the United States will bring order out of the chaotic situation which has torn the island asunder during the past four years and has brought excessive bloodshed and economic ruin."

The next opposition group to fall in line was the OCRR. A few days later the professors of Havana University who have opposed President Machado for more than three years, accepted Mr. Welles as mediator.

Another favorable development came when President Machado announced that all Cubans now abroad may return home with the assurance that they will not be molested nor persecuted for their political ideas.

Sketching the history of Cuba's political troubles, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells us that—

"When President Machado in 1932 sought to entrench himself in office by martial law and by the suspension of Constitutional guaranties, the ABC sprang up like magic.

"It was a nihilistic organization fighting governmental terrorism with terrorism. Most of the bombings of the last eighteen months and most of the assassinations not committed by the Army and the police are attributed to its members.

"It included a few Communists, but its ranks were recruited chiefly from the student bodies of the schools and universities closed by the Government, young men and young women of the best families. Later the so-called intellectuals of the capital were enrolled, and the society's objectives have been changed from destruction to political reforms. In January of this year it numbered less than 5,000. To-day it claims 15,000 members."

Unlike the usual Latin-American revolutionary factions, *The Courier-Journal* adds, "the ABC is not allied with any political party." Reading on:

"Its fight is not a fight of the 'outs' against the 'ins.' Its aim is not to exchange one dictator for another. In spite of its methods, it is idealistic and patriotic and seeks to restore order and constitutionalism to the island. To this end its first object is to remove Machado.

"However, it looks with distrust on the old-line politicians outlawed by the dictatorship, and as yet this leading force of opposition against the dictatorship has no leader of its own to bring back freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and free elections.

"That Mr. Welles has won the confidence of this fiery group of insurgents is a good omen of his efforts toward mediation."

Keystone

STRIVING TO END THE TURMOIL IN CUBA

Ambassador Sumner Welles shown with Mrs. Welles as they sailed for Havana

Praise for Mr. Welles's efforts is voiced by other papers. Some editors hint that the Machado government is glad to fall in line in fear of American intervention in Cuba. Here is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"Ambassador Welles has a peculiar task. He represents the nation which has, by tacit approval of Machado's methods, kept an unpopular dictatorship in power for years. But he also represents an Administration which is thoroughly antagonistic to the staus of Cuban self-government under Machado. He has the power to recommend actual intervention, and the United States has the legal authority under the Platt Amendment to intervene forcibly."

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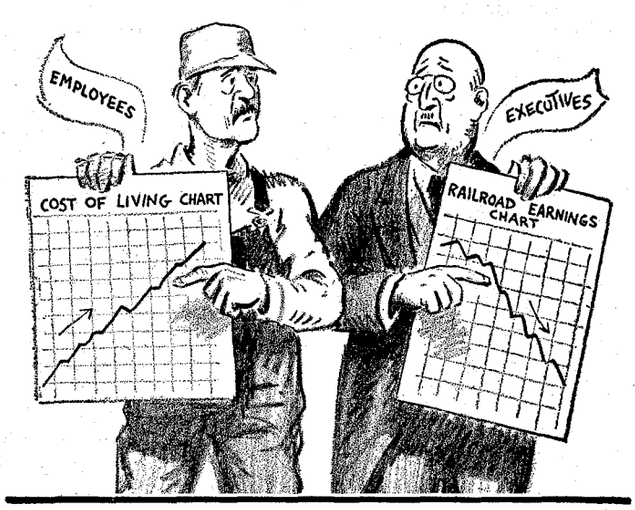
The Wage Cut for 1,000,000 Railroad Employees

IT was like "putting sleepers on the track in front of the industrial train" to seek a further slash of rail wages, declares the Boston *Evening Transcript*.

"The train is picking up speed. Nothing should be done to threaten its safety."

Similar warnings were voiced by other papers as they studied the significance of the notice served by 210 Class 1 railroads that the basic pay of 1,000,000 union employees would be cut 22½ per cent. next November 1.

The twenty-one rail unions involved prepared to fight. There was talk of a country-wide strike. Great was the relief, then, when the news came, after a week of uncertainty, that the Roosevelt Administration had brought about a postponement of the issue for eight months.



UPS AND DOWNS

—Knott in the "Dallas News"

As a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* explains:

"The Administration, it is said, believes that with commodity prices increasing and with higher wages for industrial workers in prospect under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the time is not propitious for a further reduction in the level of railway wages.

"Endeavors toward economic recovery now under way, if they are to be successful, will have borne fruit within a few months, it is argued, and the railroads will be on an improved operating basis.

"Accordingly, the Administration was represented as feeling that the national purchasing power should not be curtailed by reducing wages of the 1,000,000 employees of the carriers."

Union Leaders' Stand

That also was the tenor of the union leaders' replies to the railroads' action. Instead of a cut, some of them asserted, the workers should get an increase. "The railroads won't get to first base" in this plan, declared A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The dispute flared on June 15 when a committee of ten railroad general managers, meeting in Chicago under the chairmanship of William H. Thiehoff, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, announced the 22½ per cent. basic cut. For the last two years, we read, the unions have been working under a 10 per cent. temporary pay deduction. This deduction was to be absorbed in the 22½ per cent. basic cut proposed. In conformity with a provision of the railway labor act governing wage negotiations, the managers invited the labor chiefs to meet them in Chicago on July 12 to discuss the cut.

"President Roosevelt was very much annoyed at the decision of the railroad executives," according to the Chicago *Tribune*. A few days later the newly appointed Federal coordinator of railroads, Joseph B. Eastman, stepped into the picture, altho not in his official capacity, since he has no control over rail wages. As an Administration mediator, however, it was freely predicted that Mr. Eastman would bring about a compromise, and he did.

It provides for preservation of the status quo for eight months from next October 31. For this period the railroads surrender their right to seek a further wage reduction, and the employees agree not to press for elimination of the present 10 per cent. cut.

Agreement Explained

"This agreement has been reached," said Mr. Eastman, "because both the railroads and the employees wish to do nothing which would in any way embarrass or threaten the present policy of the Administration. They realize that the Government has now embarked upon a wholly new policy designed to promote business and industrial activity and to further the general welfare." And he further explained:

"They appreciate that until the results of this policy can be more clearly determined it will be difficult to deal wisely with this wage controversy and that the active prosecution of such a controversy at the present time might have a most disturbing and unsettling effect.

"Neither side relinquishes in any way its views as to what the wages should be, but they have agreed to a postponement of the controversy out of deference to what they believe to be the desire and policy of the Administration and in the general public interest.

If the 22½ per cent. cut eventually shoul go through, it is estimated that the railroa would save between $247,500,000 to $258 750,000 a year. This estimate appears i the New York *Herald Tribune*, which the explains the arguments advanced by th carriers when they announced the redu tion:

"The executives contend that railroad pay rolls were not deflated at the same pace a other industrial pay-rolls, and that they ar now more out of line with other costs o operation."

The Rising Tide of Repeal

WET victories pile up in the fight fo repeal, vindicating with a gratifyin degree of precision the results of our Pro hibition poll of 1932. The figures in th accompanying table tell the story.

When Iowa, New Hampshire, and Con necticut went against the Eighteenth Amendment in elections of delegates to pass on the repealer, the score stood 14 to 0 for the wets. As we go to press, West Virginia and California are voting, which may make the score 16 to 0, 15 to 1, or 14 to 2. These two States were wet in our poll of last year—West Virginia by a per centage of 65.41, California by a percentage of 76.73.

Connecticut never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, so no one was surprized at its wet vote of approximately 7 to 1. Nor was the repeal victory in New Hampshire re garded as an upset. But when Iowa, long regarded as one of the strongholds of arid-ity, tho showing recent signs of wavering, as our table indicates, gave repeal a margin of about 3 to 2, it was regarded as highly significant.

"We shall have to accept the result, whatever it is," said Mrs. Boole of the W.C.T.U.

"From what I hear, Arkansas will vote for repeal," admitted that State's generally dry Senator Robinson.

"The result was what I expected. I believe the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed." Thus Senator Dickinson of Iowa.

How The Literary Digest Poll Foretells the Repeal Vote

State	Digest Poll Percentage	Official Vote Percentage	Deviation
Michigan	78.05	74.71	— 3.34
Rhode Island	84.29	87.80	+ 3.51
Wisconsin	84.23	82.08	— 2.15
New Jersey	85.38	85.87	+ 0.49
New York	84.73	88.91	+ 4.18
Wyoming	77.80	*85.45	+ 7.63
Delaware	72.46	77.16	+ 4.97
Nevada	88.20	**wet	
Indiana	67.94	64.33	— 3.61
Illinois	80.99	78.22	— 2.77
Massachusetts	78.61	81.71	+ 3.10
NewHampshire	68.70	71.47	+ 2.77
Connecticut	81.33	87.07	+ 5.74
Iowa	64.06	60.34	— 3.72

*Final Popular vote not counted
**Popular vote by County Conventions

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$238,000,000 Naval Construction Program

A BIG parade back to the shipyards will soon be in full swing as thousands of men get jobs under our new navy-building program.

In all, $238,000,000 will be spent on thirty-two ships to be built in three years.

Pointing out that 85 per cent. of this money will go to labor, our Secretary of the Navy, the slender, distinguished-looking, seventy-year-old Claude A. Swanson, says that here we have "a start toward a treaty Navy." But we are reminded, too, that even with this program our navy still will be below the strength allowed by the London treaty.

"We will build to the fullest capacity," said Secretary Swanson. "Every navy yard in the United States capable of doing work will have some work to do. The program will be pushed with all the vigor we have."

Bids from private shipyards will be received this month. In the first year $46,000,000 will be spent, $105,000,000 or more the second, and the remainder the third. The funds will be taken from the $3,300,000,000 public works appropriation.

Helpful Reaction

"This is good news," says the Washington *Evening Star*, "both as regards the restoration of the American Navy to a closer approximation of its strength permitted by international agreement and with respect to the contribution to the revival of industry in this country.

"The construction of a naval vessel directly affects sixteen major industries and more than 100 different mechanical trades. The indirect effect of this stimulation of work in mills and shipyards is sure to react helpfully upon other lines of business."

Many other papers agree that this building program is a good move on our part. But some editors think that it is inconsistent of us to add to our navy while advocating reduction of armaments.

Secretary Swanson's announcement "is unfortunate," asserts the Newark *Evening News*, "coming at the crucial point in the attempt to reconstruct world confidence and advance international cooperation."

"The world," it adds, "gathered at an economic conference to deal with depression's causes and at a disarmament conference to advance the cause of peace, is to confront the spectacle of the foremost advocate of disarmament preparing against a future war."

Approval Expressed

"Obviously," agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "we are not setting an example in disarmament."

But other papers argue earnestly from the opposite view-point.

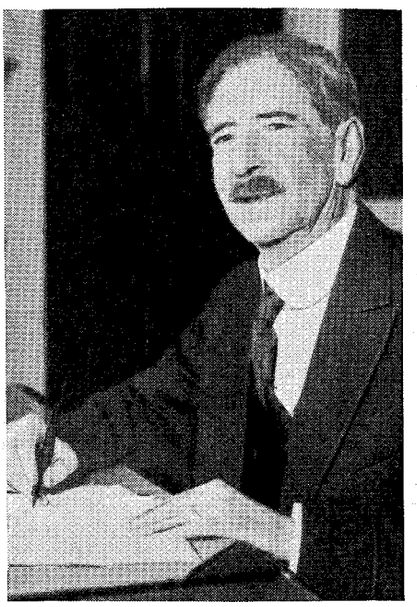
"If the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the World Economic Conference at London fail," says the Syracuse *Herald*, "then this greater navy may come in handy some day."

"America is displaying only ordinary caution and forehandedness," asserts the Detroit *Free Press*, "in deciding to modernize and strengthen its Navy at a time so filled with anxieties and uncertainties."

From a somewhat different angle, the Indianapolis *Star* points out that "the warships may be worth all they cost us for use in an argument for disarmament," and "our logic is likely to have a greater appeal if others realize that we are ready to keep pace with any not willing to reduce."

Far Below Treaty Strength

Answering critics of this building program, the Houston *Post* urges that "it must be taken into consideration that the United States Navy is far below the strength to which it is entitled under the London three-Power treaty."



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SPEEDS 32-SHIP PROGRAM

Secretary Swanson, Who is Directing Our $238,000,000 Naval Expansion

In that engagement, *The Post* explains, "our country was allowed naval parity with Great Britain," but "we are far from having such parity":

"Great Britain and Japan have built up their navies to approximately what they were allowed at the London conference. Instead of building, we have permitted our Navy to deteriorate. It would require the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000,000 to bring the American Navy to treaty strength. Obviously, expending $238,000,000 on thirty-two new ships will not bring us anywhere near the strength the treaty allows us."

The thirty-two new vessels to be built will include two aircraft carriers of 15,000 tons each, four light cruisers of 10,000 tons each, four destroyers of 1,850 tons each, and sixteen destroyers of 1,500 tons each, four submarines of 1,400 tons each and two gunboats of 2,000 tons each.

Rigid Code Adopted to End Abuses in the Oil Industry

SHACKLES for the oil industry fashioned by itself will be snapped shut as soon as President Roosevelt gives the word.

Too much freedom in the past admittedly led to abuses, cutthroat competition and waste. Now the producers have adopted a rigid code of fair competition to be administered by the President. It is hailed as the first step toward rehabilitation.

Representatives of 90 per cent. of the industry, meeting at Chicago, adopted rules in conformity with the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Associated Press tells us. All the oil wells of the country are put under control of the President, who will establish prices and regulate production. Drilling of new wells is prohibited without Federal consent "and the flow of oil by importation or from storage tanks is limited sharply." The operators also agree to work their wells on hours for labor and at minimum rates of pay set by the President.

Code Points Summarized

Other points in the new code are summarized by the Chicago correspondent of the United Press:

"Limits the amount of production as closely as possible to the current domestic consumption and the demand for export purposes.

"Requires purchasers to report monthly to the President the amount offered for crude oil and the amount of oil purchases, and makes it unlawful, under the recovery act, to pay a secret price.

"Deems it unfair competition to produce oil in excess of the demand and to dump it on interstate or foreign markets.

"Requires every producer and well owner to report to the President monthly the number and location of his wells, and the amount produced.

"Provides for an emergency national committee of the petroleum industry, twenty-two members to be selected by the producing branch, and twenty-two by the marketing branch."

Hope and Doubt

Editors take a generally hopeful view of the new code. Some, however, wonder how well it will work. One of these is the Detroit *News*, which says:

"As in all the large fields, wherein the industries law will operate, the President here is confronted with a huge administrative test. We find here another case that calls for watchful waiting."

But the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in an editorial on "The Rescue of Oil" asserts that "through wise legislation, the Government has made it possible for the industry as a whole to run itself." And from the Wichita *Beacon* comes the enthusiastic note that "the upswing in oil apparently is assured—there is new reason for optimism throughout the great Southwest."

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News and Comment from the National Capital

"Hand-out" System of Publicity Disappearing as Administration Seeks to Gain Enlightened Reaction by Reliance on Judgment of Press Contact Men

(Written for The Literary Digest.)

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's "wide open" press conference is reflected in a gradual change in the Federal Government's publicity machine. The "press contact man" is coming into his own under the new deal. While the "press-release" or "hand-out" system continues on an extensive scale, and offers a haven for scores of "hack" writers, the President himself is responsible for a publicity experiment by some of his key men in the making over the Federal establishment. They are going to the top of the reportorial profession for men who are not content to pass on to the press what they are told to pass along, but are being taken into the councils of their chiefs and within limits relied upon to use their own judgment about what is news.

When the American delegates went to the International Monetary and Economic Conference at London, they were accompanied not by the long-established head of the State Department's Bureau of Public Information, conscientious and intelligent public servant that he is, but by Charles Michelson, the peer of all publicity men, and also by Elliott Thurston, who succeeded him as Washington correspondent of the now defunct New York *World*, and for the present purpose had been persuaded to take leave of absence from his new post as the Philadelphia *Record's* Washington correspondent.

Frankness in Dispatches

Mr. Michelson was to stay in London only a short time and then was to resume his task of reducing complicated Treasury releases to a lower common denominator. Mr. Thurston was to stay on with the delegation, attend its deliberations, confidential and otherwise, and, with the benefit of the point of view of the delegates on the one hand and of the press on the other, was to give out what information his discretion dictated. It was the President's own idea and he put it into effect before the delegation left Washington by having Mr. Michelson and Mr. Thurston in his final White House conference with the delegates.

In view of the natural taciturnity of Secretary Hull, the head of the delegation, it is largely to this arrangement that Administration officials attribute the frankness of London dispatches about the delegation's lack of real optimism upon arrival in England, its prompt reflection of disappointment at Prime Minister MacDonald's injection of the war-debt issue at the very outset of the conference and its realistic reactions to the monetary stabilization proposal cabled to President Roosevelt—and promptly rejected—on the eve of his departure for his vacation "Down East."

The underlying idea is that it is better to keep opinion abreast of major developments in American policy and get the benefit of an enlightened reaction before it is too late, than to make the commitments and then try to reconcile public opinion. There is the further thought that a close contact with the press and the development of mutual confidence between it and the public official involved assure that the official American point of view will be taken fully into account in the reporting of major developments.

ANOTHER INTERESTED PARTY

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

In the present instance, the Roosevelt Administration seeks to profit by the experience of the American delegation which sat in the London Naval Conference more than three years ago. While that delegation took the American press into its confidence as to many of the major problems, it neglected to do so as to others. The result was that when the American-Japanese agreement was reached which assured at least a three-Power agreement, the information came out from the Japanese and was widely published with full emphasis on the Japanese view-point before the American could catch up with a statement of the American view-point. The damage then done greatly complicated the fight to get the treaty ratified by the Senate.

Liberal Press Dealings

Mr. Roosevelt, a master of publicity, and of the spoken word, has recognized the problem and is turning to the press for the assistance to solve it. His own press conferences are the most liberal ever held in the White House. Contrasted with the formality of the old system, under which questions had to be asked in writing and were answered only at the President's pleasure, Mr. Roosevelt encourages free questioning. While he frequently parries a question, the plan, as a whole, gives the correspondents a better-rounded picture of Administration aims and activities and makes for a good-natured relationship between President and press. How far this new spirit of dealing with the press will be carried remains to be determined by the success of the experiment. In the development of the huge national recovery organization, the Government is reaching into the legitimate newspaper organization field for capable and high-ranking men to interpret the New Deal not only through the conventional release system but also through convenient personal contact.

Not all newspaper men will agree that Gen. Hugh Johnson has furnished the happiest illustration, since he has gone into the advertising field for his chief press relations man and as a result has transplanted to Washington something akin to the traditional conflict between the city room and the business office. But this is a matter of temperament. The General does not dissent from the new order. Far from creating a sinecure for a broken-down newspaper man, he has gone to the front ranks of the publicity business for his press relations officer.

Old System Prevails

The old system differed primarily in that publicity men, more often than not, became too literally the Government's "hired men"—Uncle Sam's Ballyhoo men—when they took official publicity jobs. They were seldom taken into the complete confidence of their chiefs and, being conscious of a feeling of restraint up above, gravitated toward suppression rather than dissemination of news.

Unhappily the "old system" is still the prevailing system. It is only in the exceptions and largely in the development of the emergency organizations that the "new system" is noticed. The result is that, even now, the great bulk of the product of the enormous government publicity machine is pure propaganda, much of it sheer nonsense and waste, ground out for the personal or political benefit of the controlling influence in the department or bureau involved. It comes from the executive departments, from the subsidiary bureaus and from the countless commissions of the Federal Government. It comes from the typewriters of a corps of subsidized writers, from official press agents, and from innumerable individuals listed in the official directories as secretaries or bureau or division chiefs or merely as clerks. And in the services it

(Continued on page 35)

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The Attempt to End Trade Wars Between Nations

Statesmen Familiar to Europeans and Comparative Newcomers Contribute to Imposing Spectacle of World Economic Congress of Sixty-six Nations in London

LONDON, the diplomatic center of the world, has rarely staged a more imposing spectacle than the World Economic Conference of sixty-six nations, from all sections of the globe.

The business of the delegates may seem dry and wearisome, but on the success or failure of their endeavors depends the happiness or misery of some 1,800,000,000 people. The mere fact that they come together to try to find a cure for the universal paralysis of trade and industry is taken as proof that promiscuous economic war of all against all is as great a plague as war by arms.

Since 1918 each country has looked at every other not as a fellow sufferer but as an aggressor. According to the results achieved by them world civilization will move definitely forward or backward. And skeptics as well as trouble-makers are warned that if the movement is forward confidence will return; but if backward, civilization in places will splinter and may collapse.

If civilization means anything, declares one London editor, it means the active recognition of a united mankind in a world of smoothly-running trade intercourse in which war is "as obsolete as the duel in our private life."

Failure Possible

But unless the nations can come to terms on disarmament, which becomes a more and more crippled thing through long months of futile argument at Geneva, the best economic experts agree that the Economic Conference will fail to gain its much desired objective.

It is useless to try to build up an international economic system, they hold, so long as countries harbor political suspicions of one another and keep them feverish with fears of war.

Economic nationalism must yield to cooperation is the counsel uttered over and over again to the representatives of the sixty-six nations.

Among them are many statesmen long familiar at European council tables. Yet there are others comparatively new to the public gaze. In size, humorously notes a Canadian press correspondent at London, they range from six foot six, Constantin Mayard, the colored delegate from Haiti, to Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the four foot eleven "Tom Thumb" Chancellor of Austria.

Mayard, pounding his knees with his huge fist, has a simple solution for the ills of the world: "Drink more rum and eat more bananas," he chuckles. This would be great for Haiti because she exports both commodities.

Chancellor Dollfuss, on his first attendance at the Conference, stood out as a notable figure because of his determined fight on the Nazis in Austria.

Only One President

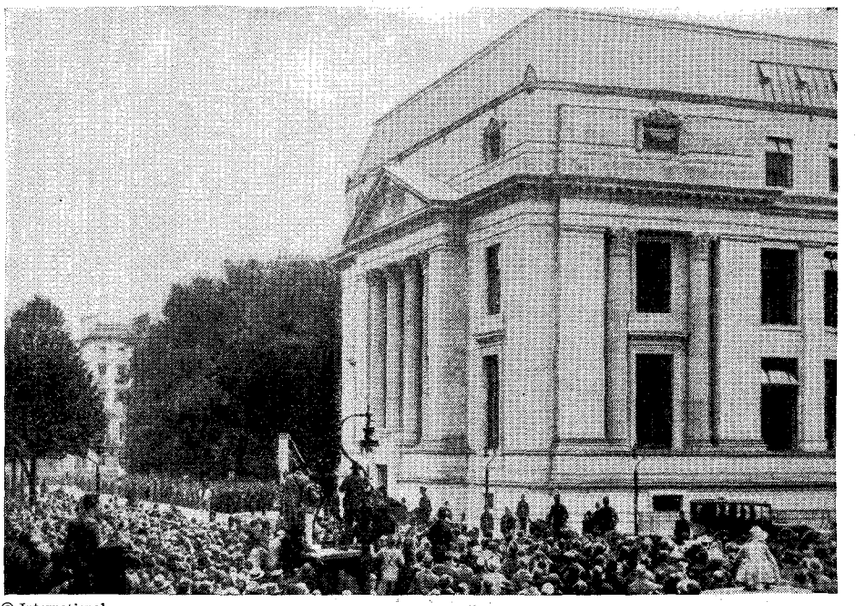
Dr. Edmund Schulthess, four times President of the Swiss Confederation, is the only President at the Conference, where there are eleven Prime Ministers, more than twenty Foreign Ministers, about the same number of Finance Ministers and some twenty-five holders of other Cabinet portfolios.

Comparatively new in the international sphere, Edouard Daladier, France's Premier, appears for his country. He is a man of strong personality and of decided views. He is only forty-eight years of age, and the London *Daily Telegraph* relates, it is not so long ago that on hearing him speak as a rising young member of the Radical Socialist party, Mr. Caillaux called him "a bull, fresh from the farmyard."

In 1928 two Fascist youths kidnaped him for a few hours to prevent him from speaking at a political meeting. It is typical of the man, we are told, that he showed no resentment, but seemed rather to sympathize with the ruthless methods of his young assailants.

Altho not the official leader of the German delegation, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, is said to be its most important member. He does not belong to the Nazi party, but he is on intimate terms with Chancellor Hitler and is his chief adviser on financial matters. Thoroughly at home in conferences, Dr. Schacht knows all the leading British financiers, and speaks English more fluently than any of his German colleagues. Like most financiers, Schacht, who is a strong, self-reliant man, shuns publicity. He plays neither golf nor bridge. He is a first-class shot but does not care particularly for shooting. When he is not working he likes to go to his country estate. He is a devotee of the open-air life and he breeds prize pigs.

The outstanding figures in the Italian delegation are Guido Jung, the eminent economist, who became Premier Mussolini's Minister of Finance when the Cabinet was reconstructed in 1932; Dr. Alberto Pirelli, the Milan industrialist; and Count Galeazzo Ciano, who is the Duce's son-in-law.



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ALL THE WORLD PONDERS ITS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Crowds gathered outside the Geological Museum of South Kensington, London, where the Conference is being held

From Asia come two striking personalities. First Viscount Ishii, lately an official visitor at Washington. This veteran diplomat, who leads Japan's delegation, is seventy-seven years of age and has been Ambassador to the United States and to France. When he wished to retire from public service in 1927 Japan refused to let him go and to-day he is still her Foreign Minister.

Another interesting figure from the Far East is Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Minister of Finance. If any man at the Conference, says one London editor, should know about financial reconstruction, it is he. Dr. Soong is brother-in-law of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and his family is related by marriage to that of Sun Yat Sen, the father of modern China.

Familiar figures at the Conference are Dr. Bénes of Czecho-Slovakia and Mr. Titulesco of Roumania, and the Soviet representative, Mr. Litvinoff, who has been People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

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Murder as Against Larceny in East Africa

A NEW suit of a white tunic and shorts is thoroughly enjoyed by native prisoners for theft in East Africa, even though it carries the inevitable British prison stripes of "broad arrows." But murder, which frequently happens in witch cases, only results in a death sentence never carried into effect.

This paradox of legal procedure has resulted in the appointment of a commission of inquiry for Kenya, Crown Colony and Protectorate of the British Empire. Its decisions are predicted to be far-reaching and certainly to affect the government of 12,000,000 natives of Britain's East African dependencies. The need for such a commission, according to a London *Morning Post* correspondent at Nairobi, capital of Kenya and a famous center for big game hunting, first declared itself in the notorious Wakamba witch case.

Sixty native men were sentenced to death for brutally murdering a woman of their own tribe on the suspicion that she was practicing witchcraft. The murderers were reprieved in this as in other cases by the Governor of Kenya in accordance with his prerogative. The question was whether these natives should have been arraigned on the capital charge in view of their primitive tribal customs and beliefs.

A similar contradiction between the principles of English law and native tradition appears in thefts of stock from other natives and from European farmers. To the native mind, there is nothing morally wrong in such larceny.

Publishers Photo Service

STARTING FOR BIG GAME IN EAST AFRICA

Imprisonment is found not to be a deterrent. Nor among the Kikuyu does an ex-convict lose caste in the tribe. After he is released from jail the sacrifice of a single goat puts everything right.

Fines are not always a success because the native, well-fed, housed, and clothed at government expense in prison, actually enjoys his term as a vacation.

The Sudden Nationalist-Nazi Split in Germany

THE first shock to the World Economic Conference was given by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and leader of the Nationalist party in Germany, allied with, but distinct from Hitler's National Socialist party.

At a meeting of the conference's economic commission he demanded that the Reich have restored to it all Germany's colonies that were divided among the victorious allies after the World War.

Almost immediately the German delegation at the Conference in London disavowed his memorandum asking to have the colonies returned, and Dr. Hugenberg promptly returned to Berlin under a cloud. That he was called back home German quarters in London described as "too strong" an interpretation of his exit, altho it was admitted that Chancellor Hitler's government had not sponsored his memorandum.

But his loss of prestige with the Nazis is seen by some in the banning throughout Prussia of the fighting squads and affiliated youth organizations of the Hugenberg Nationalists, who were considered the strongest political allies of the Nazis. The fighting squads are organizations similar to the Nazi Storm Troopers. The dissolution order, issued by Herman Goering, Prussian Minister of the Interior, Berlin United Press cables say, is expected to be followed by similar action in other German States.

Observers in Germany, we are told further, consider this order as the beginning of the campaign to exterminate even the political organizations now affiliated with the Nazis. A number of local posts of the Steel Helmets were previously disbanded.

Presenting Dr. Bénes, Czecho-Slovak Strong Mai

BRITISH editors burst into laughter whe they heard that one of the American de egates to the World Economic Conferenc Mr. Ralph W. Morrison of San Antonio Texas, asked, when the name of Dr. Béne was brought up: "Who is Dr. Bénes?"

But they did not take into consideratio that while Czecho-Slovakia's so-called "pe manent Foreign Minister" and the chie founder of the Little Entente is calle Bénes in the United States, his name is pro nounced Benesh in England. The latter i also the Czecho-Slovakian pronunciation.

Men more famous than Mr. Morrison, i will be recalled, have been guilty of eve greater seeming lack of knowledge, as th anecdotal history of the Peace Conferenc at Versailles amply shows. The main poin is whether Mr. Morrison and the other dele gates in London know thoroughly what' what about American interests involved i the conference, rather than who's who i Europe.

The Little Entente

Dr. Bénes' claim to fame is the Little En tente, which was definitely constituted i 1920-21 by three treaties of defensive alli ance, the contracting states being Czecho Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania. In the view of Dr. Bénes, the Little Entente is also an instrument of the New Order in Europe and Robert Machray in the London *Fortnightly Review* calls it "a Great Power." Altho Dr. Bénes is interested in the in ternal progress of Czecho-Slovakia, he is said to regard her foreign policy and her place in the New Order as his particular task, and everything has to yield to it with him. A prose portrait by Mr. Machray of Dr. Bénes reveals him as follows:

"There is a certain ruthlessness in his make-up. He does not seem to care for the amusements, the pleasures and other drapings of life that appeal to most men; he is not at all a society man, and is not given to small talk. Many of his people have thought him distant, reserved, difficult to converse with. He certainly does not suffer fools gladly. But what does the ordinary Czecho-Slovak know about high politics any more than does the ordinary Englishman?

Triumphal Policy

" 'He doesn't drink, he doesn't smoke, he doesn't touch cards—he doesn't play about at all!—what can you do with a man like that?' a puzzled brother Minister once said of Bénes.

"Yet his supreme devotion to his great work, the consolidation of the New Order, serves his country well—and Europe, too. It is because his countrymen at last understand this that they have now taken him to their hearts. He deserves their gratitude, for it is no more than the truth to state that so far as Czecho-Slovakia is concerned his foreign policy has been a continuous triumph."

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Hungary's Stroke for a European Trade Bloc

THE greatest sympathy now prevails between Germany and Hungary altho until lately an intense hatred was reported from Budapest for Hitler and all his works.

The change was revealed with the sudden airplane visit of Premier Julius Goemboes of Hungary to Berlin with the avowed design of forming a powerful Central European trade bloc including Germany, Austria, Italy and Hungary.

Altho the German Nazi press represents the object of the Hungarian soldier Premier's jump to Germany as "economic" it is taken for granted in political circles that the Austrian question also was aired in his talks with Chancellor Hitler. Mr. Goemboes recently told the Hungarian Parliament, a Berlin Associated Press correspondent reminds us, that while he favors restoration of the Hungarian kingdom he opposes a personal union with Austria.

This announcement is considered significant because it was made when rumors were rife that a movement was under way for the restoration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, son of the late Emperor Charles and the former Empress Zita, at its head. But the material needs of the Hungarian people, Premier Goemboes is said to have declared, are far more important than thrones and the restoration of kings.

Well-groomed, alert with sparkling eyes and a ready tongue, Hungary's spokesman at Berlin describes himself in a United Press interview as "a salesman-Premier." He went there, he said, to induce Germany, Austria and Italy to buy Hungary's agricultural surplus. An accord between the four nations, some predict, might well give impetus to economic revival in the Danubian countries at present floundering in a morass of trade difficulties.

The emphasis put on the trade cooperation fostered by Premier Goemboes is said to have dealt a sharp blow to the hopes of those in France and elsewhere working in the throne interest of Archduke Otto. But the youthful pretender, it is variously noted, engages the imagination of Europe every so often. Since early childhood, one journalist recalls, he has successfully held the romantic sympathies of old ladies, the dreams of young ones and the hopes of royalists.

But in addition to Premier Goemboes the Austrian royalists and some legitimist propagandists in the Government party of Hungary have a formidable opponent in Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, who with the aid of Parliament is credited with ruling his country well. Besides being a sailor, soldier and dictator, Nicholas Horthy is rated as an accomplished artist in oils, a pianist and a bridge player.

© Underwood

REGENT HORTHY

Hungary's dictator—sailor, soldier, artist, pianist and bridge player

© International

ARCHDUKE OTTO

© Wide World

PREMIER GOEMBOES

Salesman envoy sent from Hungary to Berlin to negotiate trade bloc

Japan's Suicide Mountain

A SUICIDE wave, involving chiefly young men and women in their twenties, has been agitating Japan. As a result additional police patrols have been asked for Mt. Mihara on Oshima Island, fifty miles southwest of Tokyo, the scene of this self-destruction.

The suicide wave began in February when a schoolgirl threw herself into the 1,000-foot crater of the volcano. Before three months had passed fifty-five had ended their lives in this manner, according to the Associated Press, and 150 had been forcibly prevented from doing so. The toll of one Sunday afternoon was six young men. An old man who has been on guard at the very edge of the crater for thirty years told G. Ward Price of the London *Daily Mail* that there are at least two attempts every day.

This island of death, reached after a five-hour steamer ride from Tokyo, is, according to Mr. Price, "one of perfect natural beauty. Deep green lanes like those of Devonshire lead to the foot of Mihara's slopes. Then for over an hour I climbed through a forest of azalea and camellia bushes, glowing with voluptuous flowers."

But at the top of the mountain difficulties are encountered. One crosses a desert of lava dust on camel back, goes by a pony up another steep ascent, and finally stumbles half a mile over sharp-edged lava boulders to the crater's edge.

More at Work in Britain

THE upward climb out of the worst phase of the depression in Great Britain has begun with the increase in the number of employed workers. That is the feeling of British editors who note that it is shared in other countries and is supported by their employment figures.

In Great Britain more than 350,000 persons are at work now than there were in January. As *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) observes, a considerable part of the improvement is of course seasonal. Much is due to the revival of activity in the building trades, where work deferred after 1931 has been put in hand on a substantial scale, more than enough to effect the fall in subsidized building of working-class houses.

Engineering has also improved, especially in the lighter branches, and there has been a very slight upward turn in the iron and steel trades. The only exceptions to the general improvement are those industries which naturally suffer a decline in warm days, as coal-mining does.

But the British Ministry of Labor's survey, remarks the London *Times*, does not include the great industry of agriculture, which also is making its contribution to the increase of employment and the revival of confidence. But the larger hopes of industry, in this and all other countries, it adds, lie in the World Economic Conference.

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They Stand Out from the Crowd

GREAT opera-singer, foster-mother of the enlisted men, real mother of a generous family is **MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.** She is just seventy-two, Austrian born and naturalized American. On her recent birthday, June 15, she called Mr. Roosevelt "the Messiah of America," and in the same breath she denounced Hitler, hoping that Austria would never join with Nazi Germany. She feels her Jewish grandmother conveyed to her her artistic gifts and her love of children. She believes young girls should learn less poetry and chemistry and more cooking. Mothers should teach them domestic arts, not politics. She nominated Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler to clean up racketeering. "Give him half a regiment of marines and send them into the cities in plain clothes: let them make a good house-cleaning in this country."

HIS family coat of arms bears the likeness of a crane, since the cicognani part of his name is the Italian word for crane, but the new Apostolic Delegate to the United States, **MONSIGNOR AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI,** is short, stout and vigorous, and his keen black eyes betoken a brilliant and active mind. He was born at Brisighella, near Faenza, Italy, fifty years ago of distinguished parents. He has held many important positions in his Church, and ten years ago was named an official of the College of Cardinals. He will have no difficulty in understanding and being understood in Washington, as he speaks English well. He succeeds Cardinal Fumasoni-Bondi. His brother, Archbishop Gaetano Cicognani, is Apostolic Nuncio to Peru.

ONE of the busiest men in the Administration these days is the tall, slight, gray-brown-haired **HARRY L. HOPKINS,** Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief. He has charge of the $500,000,000 fund which is to be distributed to the States to provide for the destitute. He has been identified for years with social service activities. After his graduation from College in Grinnell, Iowa, he entered settlement work in New York City. During service with the Red Cross, the Widow's Pension Board, and the emergency relief administration, he acquired the distinction of being a public welfare worker who gets along with politicians.

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A RED-HEADED Irish-American takes up the job of helping the "little brown brother." He is **FRANK MURPHY,** former Mayor of Detroit, our new Governor-General of the Philippines. A scholar, war veteran and an ex-judge at the age of forty, he is the first bachelor to be assigned to the Manila post.

"I VALUE my love for my fiancée more than anything else," said the **PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS,** son of former King Alfonso XIII of Spain. He said it successively in Spanish, English and French while he and **SEÑORITA EDELMIRA SAN PEDRO-OCEJO,** to marry whom he renounced his rights as heir claimant to the Spanish throne, were posing for sound pictures. Señorita San Pedro-Ocejo, also addressing invisible audiences in various parts of the world, said: "I hope you will some day be as happy as I." She has been living at Lausanne with her mother, widow of a rich Cuban merchant. The Prince, who is twenty-six years old, and Señorita San Pedro, who is twenty-seven, met at a sanatorium in that Swiss city. Alfonso's objection to the match was based not only on the fact that he was marrying a commoner but also on the Prince's invalidism. But now it is said that his fiancée not only has caused the Prince to fall in love with

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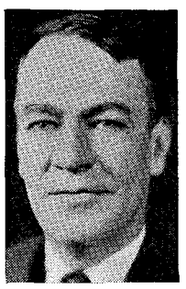
her more and more since they were engaged secretly fifteen months ago, but also that their romance has resulted in a marked improvement in his health. Henceforth he will be known as the Count of Cavadonga to the world at large. What sweet name his wife calls him will be her business.

FOUR feet eleven inches of a man is Austria's Chancellor **ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS,** fearless and quick-witted enough to keep his country from tumbling into anarchy or into the too ready embrace of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

A firm humorous mouth smiles beneath wide-set brown eyes as he listens to you or talks in a low gently modulated voice. His hands and feet are described as "tiny." For all his smallness of person he proved to be a prominent figure among the delegates at the World Economic Conference in London, where, among other efforts, he pleaded his case against Nazi intrusion in Austria before the Powers.

GEN. **HUGH S. JOHNSON,** responsible for the draft law of 1917, put America in the Army. May he now, administering the Recovery Act, put America in jobs.

His build and height are medium. He has the red, lean face and gray hair of the fox hunter, the air of a commanding officer, not of a soldier in the ranks. Despite Army training he dresses carelessly, is likely to appear in socks that aren't mates. He works in a littered office at a desk piled high with books and papers that occasionally cascade down on him; comes to work late, stays late; likes to talk tilted back, feet on desk; pulls glasses to end of his nose and surveys the world over them. His hobby is gardening and collecting unusual plants. He plays no bridge, no golf, tho he has a talent for sulfurousness when mad.



Underwood

General Johnson served as quartermaster for San Francisco fire refugees in 1906, wrote novels of Army life, helped reorganize a plow company. His standing with the "brain trust" is indicated by the fact that he was asked to help write the recovery act.

HE is not much of a golfer, but at not quite forty-four, **DR. HAROLD WILLIS DODDS** is the third youngest president Princeton has had. Aaron Burr was thirty-two at his accession in 1748, and Samuel Davies was thirty-six at his election in 1759.

Good at gardening, of which he is very fond, Dr. Dodds is better known as an international authority on electoral methods and municipal government, and for his work as adviser to Latin-American countries he has been called "the best known North American in Central and South America."

A MILD-FACED man of sixty, with fluffy white hair and blue eyes that peer dimly through thick-lensed glasses, **DR. OLIVER M. W. SPRAGUE** is serving in the Roosevelt "brain trust" as adviser to the Treasury. He is a former professor of banking and finance at Harvard and a former tutor of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tho so near-sighted that he has difficulty in making his way through traffic, he walks confidently through the labyrinths of economics. He resigned as adviser to the Bank of England to join the "brain trust" and has been assisting our delegates at the London Conference.

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The Great Nation-Wide Campaign Against the Racketeers

The Crusaders, Estimating Toll at Billions Annually, Act to Put an End to Political Corruption and to All Forms of Terrorism by Gangsters in "Aftermath of Prohibition"

(Written for The Literary Digest)

THE Crusaders have launched a new nation-wide campaign. Their four-year fight for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment moving steadily toward culmination as State after State ratifies the repeal legislation, these bustling and vigilant young men have turned their guns on rackets. With all the zeal and vigor that marked the anti-Prohibition drive, they have started out to clean up "the aftermath of Prohibition" in the form of liquor racketeers, gangsters and corrupt politicians.

Backed by a militant strength of 1,250,000 young men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, the Crusaders are enrolling "red-blooded American boys and girls," ages sixteen to twenty-one, in a newly created junior division.

The opening volley of the anti-racket drive was fired a short time ago (June 2) at a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City, where Gene Tunney, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Commander-in-Chief Fred G. Clark of the Crusaders spoke stirringly of the new crusade. A nation-wide radio audience responded generously with indorsements and support.

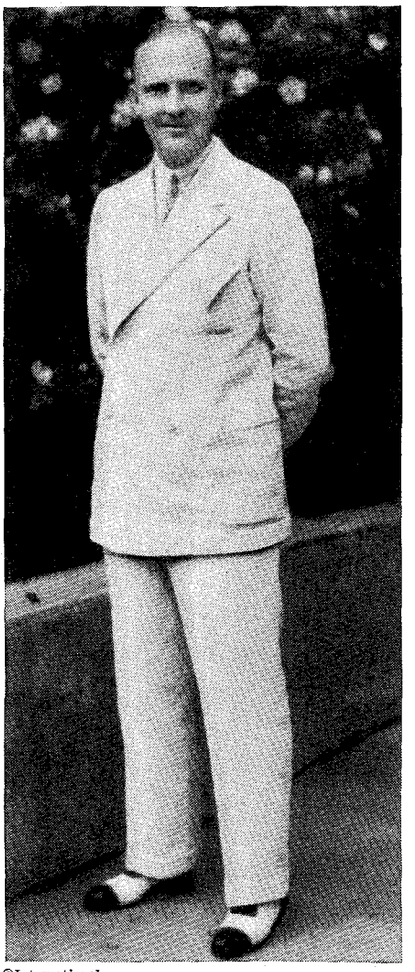
Rackets? There are plenty of them, say the Crusaders, and "it's about time they were cleaned up for good." Prohibition cost the United States no less than $34,000,000,000 in the past twelve years, they estimate, and a fair share of this went in some form or another to racketeers.

Monstrous Racket Toll

Not only that, they say, but Prohibition has been chiefly responsible for the introduction of several hundred other kinds of rackets. The American public, they maintain, is burdened with a monstrous racket toll that reaches well into the billions of dollars every year. Just how big the figure is no one knows.

The Crusaders point to ominous known estimates. Every man, woman and child in Chicago pays $45 a year toward the support of crime, or more than $136,000,000. In New York, $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year goes to a relatively small coterie of criminals as the racket bill. Rackets have secured such a strangle-hold on the nation, they say, that nearly five million persons are involved in the several hundred branches of this flourishing illegal business. Legalizing 3.2 per cent. beer has helped, they agree, but it will take a determined fight to eliminate all forms of racketeering.

According to the Crusaders, a stop must be put to kidnaping, throwing of smoke bombs, smashing windows, beating up drivers and small merchants, pouring acid on laundry, and poisoning milk, to name a few of the recriminatory practises of racketeers. "Protection" money paid to politicians and corrupt officials must stop, they warn. Too long have Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen paid heavy racket taxes in food, laundry, building construction, shipping, garage rentals and insurance rates.



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CHIEF OF THE CRUSADERS

Fred G. Clark, who is leading the war against the racketeers

Who is responsible for this growth of racketeering? The Crusaders believe that 95 per cent. of the trouble leads directly to the door-steps of political racketeers. And this is where they propose to fight.

The Crusaders, according to Commander Clark, are not conducting a direct campaign against bootleggers and gangsters. They will not combat gangsters with gangster methods. They will go directly to the seats of government in the nation.

"These political racketeers, including the Prohibitionists, corrupt politicians and self-seeking public office-holders in the Federal, State and Municipal governments, must be removed and replaced by honest representatives of the people before racketeering can be wiped out of this country," Commander Clark said.

"Nothing under Heaven can accomplish this but a powerful organization of patriotic Americans, who by the force of numbers, can eliminate these grafters from public office. By the same token, the Crusaders will vigorously uphold and support honest public officials who are unselfishly serving the interests of the people.

"The Crusaders were organized to wipe out the evils of Prohibition. We would break faith with the American public and those who have supported us and joined our movement, if, after ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, we did not carry on to exterminate these evils.

"In our Manual it is stated: 'The biggest job of the Crusaders will begin when the dry law ends.' We must keep our pledge."

The Crusaders, it will be remembered, got off to a flying start in the spring of 1929 at Cleveland by building its membership around blue-blooded college students and prominent young business men. It was a sophisticated army campaigning for repeal. Through its researches, surveys and sensational attempts for publicity, the organization became a front-liner in the repeal fight. Though not ostensibly a "wet" organization, it fought for repeal as the first step in the solution of the liquor question.

A Hard-working Chief

The mainspring of the entire movement —Commander-in-Chief Clark—is a forty-two-year-old business man who became so engrossed in the dizzy whirl of radio speeches, politics, conferences and debates, that he gave up his profitable oil-refining connections to devote his whole time to the new militant organization. Of medium build and figure kept trim by much golfing and swimming, the Chief Crusader works fast, makes quick decisions and talks glibly and convincingly. He is a talented musician and entertains his friends by playing the piano and accordion.

For the new anti-racket crusade, Clark secured as director of the new junior division, Harold Sherman, writer of adventure and sports stories for *Boys' Life* and other magazines. Sherman, a quiet, unassuming young man, is a dry, has never smoked, and has never tasted liquor. He is convinced that Prohibition is a failure and not long ago he put his views into a novel, "Let Freedom Ring," which was a sugar-coated indictment of dry legislation.

Victims of rackets have registered complaints and these complaints have been turned over to under-cover men for investigation and action.

Rackets can be broken by responsible government, the Crusaders believe, and responsible government can be secured by an alert, independent and unselfish minority.

WAYNE PARRISH.

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The Cross Still Standing Triumphant Above the Swastika

German Catholics and Protestants are resisting efforts to make them subservient to the State —but Nazi effort to control national conscience is not yet ended

HITLER'S program for complete nationalization is stopped at the door of the sanctuary. Neither the Catholic nor Protestant church will recognize him as the chief standard-bearer of Christianity or the mouthpiece of God.

Out of Bethel, a remarkable social settlement in Westphalia founded by his father,

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BISHOP OF THE REICH

Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, who was elected over the Nazi candidate to head the German Protestant Church

which includes hospitals, orphanages, asylums for the insane and defective, a training school for deaconnesses and a theological institution, comes the newly elected First Evangelical Bishop of the Reich, Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, Lutheran. He was elected head of twenty-nine German Protestant groups over the Rev. Ludwig Mueller, defiant candidate of the Nazi group, or German Christians, so-called.

From their recent annual conference at Fulda, the burial place of Saint Boniface, first missionary to the heathen Germans, the Catholic Bishops of Germany issued a pastoral letter declaring the Catholic Church independent of the Government.

So far, but the struggle for State Supremacy even over conscience is not yet ended.

Almost simultaneously with the proclamation from every Catholic pulpit of the Bishops' pastoral letter, the Nazis suppressed the Catholic journeymen's congress in Munich, and prevented Cardinal Faulhaber from holding solemn high mass for the journeymen.

Catholic youths, according to press dispatches, were accused of singing a parody of the "Horst Wessel Song," the Nazi anthem. The Nazis are said to have been irritated also by the orange-colored shirts worn by the journeymen, which they considered too close a resemblance to their own brown shirts. The Catholic journeymen were accused, too, of disobeying a police order not to march or hold open-air demonstrations. Violent clashes resulted, even Catholic priests, it is said, not being immune to Nazi attacks. The convention was brought to a sudden and abrupt ending after an address by Vice-Chancellor von Papen, who, like his chief, is a Catholic.

Catholic Independence

While this riotous outbreak was occurring in Munich, the Catholic Bishops' pastoral was being read in every Catholic church in Germany. "Not since the revolution was effected," says a wireless dispatch to the New York *Times*, "has such an enunciation of independence and the right of self-determination been heard in Germany." In the course of the pastoral, running to 7,000 words, the Bishops declare:

"Proudly and emphatically professing ourselves to be German and ready to make the heaviest sacrifices for our people and our fatherland, we feel ourselves also to be members of the great Catholic universal church whose head is Christ's vicar on earth, the Holy Father in Rome.

"In this Catholic solidarity we are deeply rooted by sacramental force and unalterable personal convictions that we should regard any attempt to loosen our adherence or create a national church independent of Rome as an intolerable aggression against the most sacred elements of our being."

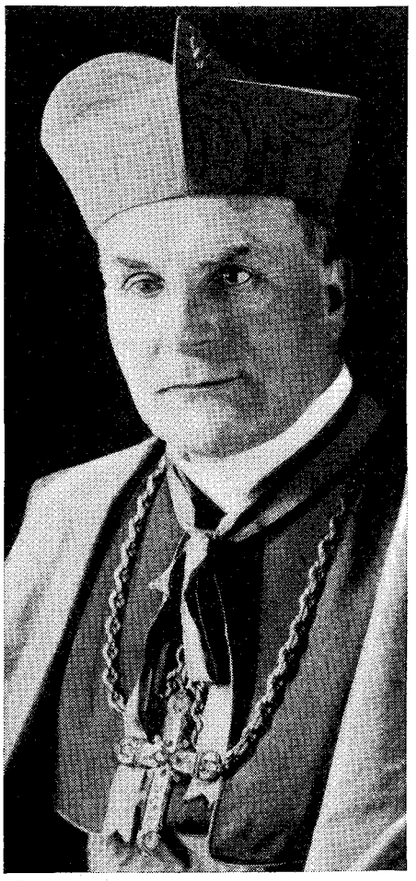
However, the Bishops indorse the Government's program for the physical and disciplinary regeneration of Germany. But, they say, "the Church can uphold the State only if the freedom she needs according to her nature and task is granted to her. The Church," they insist, "is a holy, self-contained and independent society receiving her charter not from the State but from God. Those who govern the country would therefore do well not to regard the Catholic Church as a serving-maid, but as the divine power on earth."

The Bishops are equally outspoken in their specific references to the race issue. "We believe," they say, "that exclusive emphasis on race and descent in determining membership in the national organism leads to injustices that oppress the Christian conscience. . . . In our love for our people and our fatherland we can not forget our natural and Christian interconnections with other peoples and groups of peoples. We are mindful, on the contrary, that the great world-wide kingdom of God on earth was intended by the Savior to embrace and redeem all, irrespective of differences of creed, time, nation and race."

Protestant View-Point

The view-point of the followers of Dr. Bodelschwingh, which include the Lutherans, the Reformed churches and the United churches, is expressed by the *Taegliche Rundschau*. That paper reminds its readers that "the Government holds the opinion that even a semblance of the State attempting to influence the situation must be avoided. Chancellor Hitler," it says, "has vouchsafed complete freedom to the churches. There is, therefore, no reason to assume that he identifies himself with the demand of the Nazi German Christians for the appointment of Dr. Mueller."

A common creed will unite all the groups of the Landeskirchen in one church of the Reich, tho each member church will retain its own creed. The Lutheran Bishop will stand at the head of the united church, but



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CARDINAL FAULHABER

Whom the Nazis prevented from holding solemn high mass for Catholic journeymen during their congress in Munich

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cooperating with him will be a spiritual ministry, or Cabinet, representing non-Lutheran evangelical bodies. Each member of this Cabinet will conduct the affairs of his particular faith.

A national synod is to be created, partly by election, and partly by appointment, says the Associated Press. This synod is to cooperate in promulgating church legislation and in appointing church heads.

Advisory chambers also are to be created "to insure that the living forces inherent in the German evangelical folk shall be enabled to cooperate freely and creatively in the Church's services to the people and the Reich."

"The Church's service," said Dr. Bodelschwingh in his first message to the Protestant churches, "must be nothing except to spread the Gospel of word and deed. The Gospel, however, can and will make us free and save us."

Persecution of Jews

THREE hundred Jews killed and 3,000 injured by the Hitlerites is the sinister story brought back by Michael Williams, editor of *The Commonweal*, New York Catholic weekly. And for several hundred thousand young Jews, he reports, there is no future so long as the present régime retains its power. His estimate, he says, is conservative.

Mr. Williams, alert and brilliant editor, as well known and admired by Protestants as by those of his own faith, recently spent two weeks in Berlin interviewing members of the Hitler Government, leading business and professional men, both German and American, as well as Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders. Of his investigation he writes:

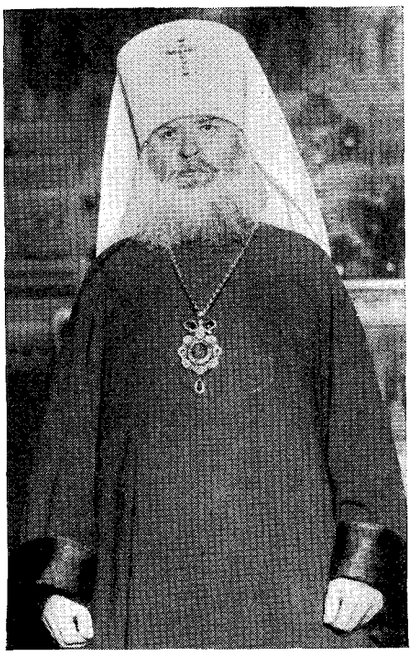
"So far as the persecution of the Jews is concerned, I am positive that those in the best position to know the facts, the foreign newspaper correspondents in Berlin and the American consular officials, would agree that in spite of the exaggerated first reports of wholesale, deliberate slaughter, which were quickly proved false, there was and there continues to be a persecution of Jews which in its extent probably surpasses any recorded instance of persecution in Jewish history. For it goes deeper, and is more inclusive in its intent to absolutely eliminate the Jewish portion of the German nation, than any other outbreak of the kind.

"One of the most prominent German political leaders told me that he believed that while the world outside of Germany might palliate the physical violence inflicted upon the Jews during the first days of the Nazi revolution, as understandable even if deplorable; that when the Nazi Government deliberately proceeded to write into the fundamental law of the land measures outlawing all Jews, without distinction between Communists and criminals and patriotic citizens, it made a mistake comparable only to the invasion of Belgium at the outbreak of the World War."

Moscow Patriarchate Rebuffed by Its Offspring

WHILE a policeman stood by to preserve order, and after a round of kisses had been exchanged between the visiting and domestic prelates, a recent attempt to reconcile the American offspring of the Russian Orthodox Church with its parent church in Moscow broke up in a row. The Russian Americans will have none of a church with Bolshevik connections. One of them remembers too vividly his narrow escape from execution at the hands of the present masters of Russia.

The emissary was Archbishop Benjamin, of Paris, who represented the Metropolitan Sergius, head of the church in Moscow. He came accompanied by his secretary, the young Hieromonk Dmitri, a member of the English Balfour family who joined the Russian Church. It was Archbishop Benjamin's task, it seems, to persuade the North American Diocese, which embraces the Russian church in the United States and Canada, headed by the Metropolitan Platon, to accept the authority of the Moscow Church.



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METROPOLITAN PLATON

Head of the North American Diocese, which refuses reconciliation with the parent church in Moscow

Censure and Appeal

Speaking in the Church of All Nations, in New York City, where Leon Trotzky once harangued his followers, Archbishop Benjamin coupled censure of Czarist ecclesiastics abroad for political activity with an appeal for them and their followers to render religious obeisance to the Metropolitan Sergius. He said, we read in *The Times*, that "no compromise in matters of faith coupled with honest political neutrality toward the existing civil authorities" is now the policy of the Russian church. As guided by the Metropolitan Sergius, he went on, the church has but one object in view: to save itself and keep the faith. What the patriarchate in Moscow demands from the Russian clergy abroad, he declared, is not acceptance of the Soviet régime but abstention from political activity of any kind.

"It is unfair to blame the Bolsheviks alone for the downfall of the church in Russia," Archbishop Benjamin said. "The decline began before the revolution. It was part of the materialism of the age, to which the church itself had fallen victim. Only by a return to true Christianity can the church experience a revival. As true Christians we are not interested in what kind of government we must live under. The Apostle Peter worked and lived under Nero."

"Stalin is worse than Nero!" came a cry from the body of the church.

"All the more reason why we should follow the Apostle Peter," rejoined Archbishop Benjamin.

Opposition Threatens

At this point the opposition became so vociferous and threatening that Father Timothy Peshkoff, pastor of the church, was obliged to summon a policeman.

Then Bishop Arseny of Canada, who had come to New York to attend the meeting, declared there could be no forgiveness of the Bolsheviks because of what he denounced as their crimes. He told of how the Bolsheviks had once led him to execution, from which he was saved by a miracle. "Leave us alone!" he demanded.

"Do you pray for the dead Emperor and Empress?" demanded the Rev. Vassili Kurdiumoff, one of the leaders of the opposition.

"Yes, I pray for them, for the repose of their souls," the Archbishop replied quietly.

"And you pray for Stalin, too, we may suppose," shouted some one.

"Yes, I can pray for Stalin, too. I pray for all sinners," replied the visiting Archbishop.

By this time the opposition had become too enraged for the meeting to continue, and it broke up with cries of "Cheka agents" and "Stalin money."

Any further action, said Archbishop Benjamin, will depend upon instructions from the Metropolitan Sergius.

Wings Over Westminster

KING GEORGE has no more loyal subjects than the Roman Catholics, and the recent celebration of his sixty-eighth birthday serves the London *Tablet*, Catholic weekly, as an occasion to remind Protestant readers that Catholics pray for the King every Sunday morning. The prayer comes after High Mass, or whatever may be the principal mass of the day. A Latin "God Save the King" is also usually chanted.

"Incidentally," says *The Tablet*, "this regularly recited prayer refutes the still-repeated calumny that Catholics do not believe a Protestant can get to Heaven."

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The World Suicide Rate Up to a New High in 1932

"DO you want the story of a suicide?" came an agitated voice over the telephone on a New York city editor's desk.

"Here it is," and the woman gave her own name and the manner of her present taking off. A moment later hotel employees heard the crash of her body in the courtyard.

The story brings into sharp relief the fact, appearing in the newspapers the same morning, that the world suicide rate rose to a new high from the slump. It ranges, among the nations, from 3.3 per 100,000 in the Irish Free State to 34.5 in Austria.

In the United States, recites Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician, in *The Spectator*, an insurance publication, approximately 23,000 took their own lives in 1932, as against 20,088 in 1931. The rate for 100 American cities rose from 20.5 per 100,000 in 1931 to 21.3 in 1932, the highest figure ever reached with the exception of 1908, when the rate was 21.5. At the top of the funereal list stands Davenport, Iowa, with a rate of 50.3. At the bottom is Troy, New York, with a rate of 1.3. A peculiar fact is that the balm which the Pacific coast offers to those sorely wounded in body and spirit seems unavailing.

"Year after year," says Dr. Hoffman, "the Pacific coast cities show higher rates, as to which no satisfactory explanation has yet been forthcoming." "Down East," on the other hand, the Yankees face misfortune with more hardihood.

In the list of ten American cities with the highest suicide rates in 1932 are, besides Davenport, Sacramento, California, with 43.1; Seattle, Washington, 42.0; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 41.5; San Francisco, California, 39.9; San Diego, California, 38.4; Omaha, Nebraska, 36.5; Denver, Colorado, 36.3; Portland, Oregon, 35.4; Tacoma, Washington, 32.1.

By way of contrast, the report gives the eleven cities with the lowest suicide rate. Besides Troy, New York, they are: Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1.8; Waterbury, Connecticut, 4.9; Newton, Massachusetts, 5.4; Cicero, Illinois, 5.7; Malden, Massachusetts, 6.7; Altoona, Pennsylvania, 6.9; Cambridge, Massachusetts, 7.0; Lowell, Massachusetts, 7.2; Mount Vernon, New York, 7.7; Pueblo, Colorado, 7.7.

Of the five largest cities all show a rise in rate except Chicago, as shown in the following table:

	1931		1932	
	Deaths	*Rate*	*Deaths*	*Rate*
Chicago	618	17.9	597	16.9
Detroit	300	18.3	311	18.4
Los Angeles	345	26.2	398	28.8
New York	1,500	21.2	1,595	22.1
Philadelphia	330	16.8	353	17.8

In Montgomery, Alabama, the rate made an alarming jump from 8.9 in 1931 to 24.7 in 1932. In Lansing, Michigan, it rose from 16.1 to 30.1, and in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 19.7 to 29.3. In Washington, D. C., there was an increase from 24.6 to 30.2.

Another peculiar—and perhaps significant—fact is that in New York City, in relation to the marital condition of those studied, the highest suicide rate is among the divorced, and among these the rate is higher among men than among women. But it must not be supposed that the companionship of marriage is necessarily a consolation in time of trouble. The rate of suicide among the single is less than it is among the married. Here are the figures for the period between 1921 and 1931:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Married	34.1	15.0	24.6
Widowed	103.9	24.5	44.3
Divorced	113.5	61.2	81.2
Single	26.0	10.5	18.9
Total	33.9	14.8	24.3

Dr. Hoffman expresses the belief that "there is need in every large city of a consulting office giving advice to would-be suicides," and says that the situation "imperatively demands drastic social interference if a much more substantial rise to higher figures is to be avoided."

Acme

A ROCK FROM THE HILL ON WHICH ST. PAUL STOOD

Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Church in North and South America, presenting historic fragment to Bishop Manning for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine

Historic Stone

"AND they took hold of him, and brought him unto the Areopagus, saying, may we know what this new teaching is, which is spoken by thee?" Then, as we know, St. Paul stood upon the rocky hill west of the Acropolis and addressed the men of Athens concerning "the God that made the world and all things therein."

From that same historic hill comes a fragment of granite as a gift from the Greek Church to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. About eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide and six inches high and weighing about thirty pounds, the rose-hued stone rests temporarily before the altar of St. Savior's Chapel, at the rear of the main altar. Eventually it will be built into the stone interior of the cathedral, erected as a church of all nations and contributed to by Jews, Protestants and Catholics.

In a letter accompanying the stone, Archbishop Chrysostomos, Archbishop of Athens and all Greece, wrote to Bishop William T. Manning of his desire to "send an appropriate gift from Greece to be permanently in this great Christian temple as an offering from the Church of Greece." Instead of silver and gold he sent a stone "more precious than any gold or silver, because it is taken from the rock of the Areopagus, upon which St. Paul walked and preached the Unknown God before the learned men of Athens. It is a stone connected with the personality of a great apostle of the Nations, which will be a reminder of the most vivid traditions of the preaching of the Gospel and a symbol of the firmness and perpetuality of the spiritual edifice of Christianity."

The stone was presented by Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Church in North and South America, and was received by Bishop Manning of the New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church.

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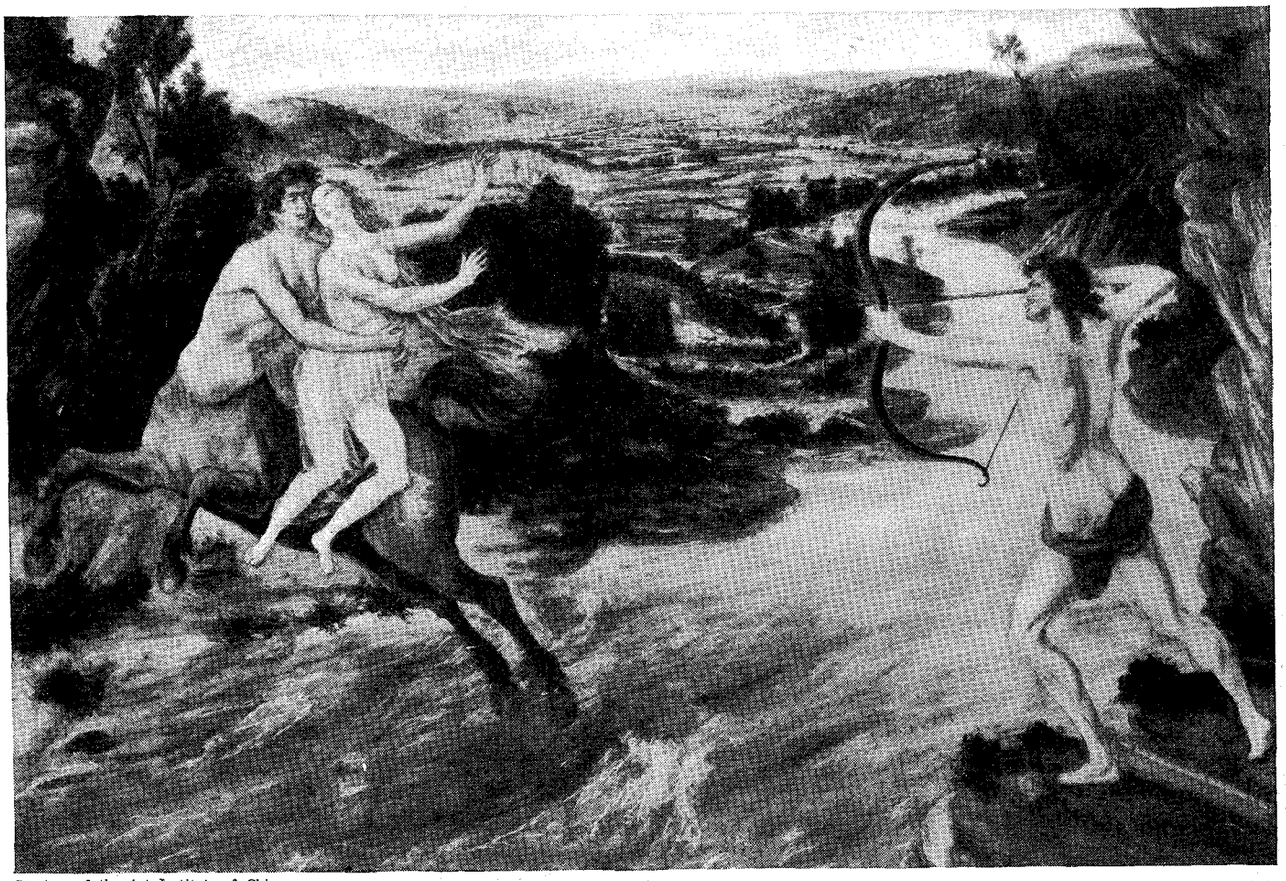

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"RAPE OF DEIANIRA," BY ANTONIO POLLAIUOLO

From the Jarvis Collection, School of Fine Arts, Yale University

The Pageant of American Art Collecting

Extensive Loan Exhibition of Chicago Institute Depicts Collectors' "Century of Progress" and Contemporary Developments in International Painting

ONLY one picture was lent from over seas for the art section of the "Century of Progress" Exposition at Chicago.

That one is Whistler's "Mother" which had for months past been paying visits to American cities through the courtesy of the Louvre in Paris.

What visitors will see, however, will be a thoroughly adequate representation of the world's art, and all but one drawn from American possessions.

Art galleries and private owners have been generous in their loans.

This assemblage is called by the *Bulletin* of the Art Institute of Chicago "the greatest loan exhibition yet assembled in America," and it is within the walls of that Institution outside the Exposition grounds that the collection must be viewed.

The facilities offered by the Institute through its museum organization was grateful to private collectors and museums, "who, in most cases, would not otherwise consider lending their important possessions."

Historical Significance

Not satisfied with emphasis upon the great value of the works shown, the *Bulletin* points to the fact of the historical significance of collecting in this country:

"The theme of the World's Fair, 'A Century of Progress,' is also the theme of the Exhibition of the Fine Arts. It has been broadly interpreted here to mean, not only a showing of famous and characteristic works of the last hundred years, but a 'century of progress' in American collecting.

"One of its chief aims is to show the change that has come over American picture acquisitions; a hundred years ago, very few great paintings were on this side of the ocean; to-day our private collections and museums contain treasures of amazing importance.

Great Works Acquired

"Since 1833 magnificent works by Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Velasquez, El Greco, Holbein, Titian, Rafael, Rembrandt, Hals, and Boucher (to mention only a few names) have found their way into American hands.

"Naturally the Institute will continue to display its own greatest pictures, uniting them with loans drawn from all over the United States. Some twenty-five museums and over two hundred private collectors are generously cooperating in this great enterprise."

In addition to "the progress in American collecting," a parallel may be found in an extensive exhibition of painting of the last hundred years:

"This will be largely French and American. The Institute is famous throughout the world for its almost unique survey of great French masters of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There will be arranged a parallel survey of American artists of the same period in a series of galleries.

Contemporary Art

"Contemporary developments in painting will make up another section of the exhibition. Here, a brief international survey, with special stress on French and German artists of the present day, and a large and representative group of Americans, including some of the most important Chicago painters, will give the visitor a clear idea of just what is happening in art at this moment.

"The painting division will conclude with a gallery given over to abstract art; important international examples from such movements as Cubism, Constructivism, and Super Realism will present a lively account

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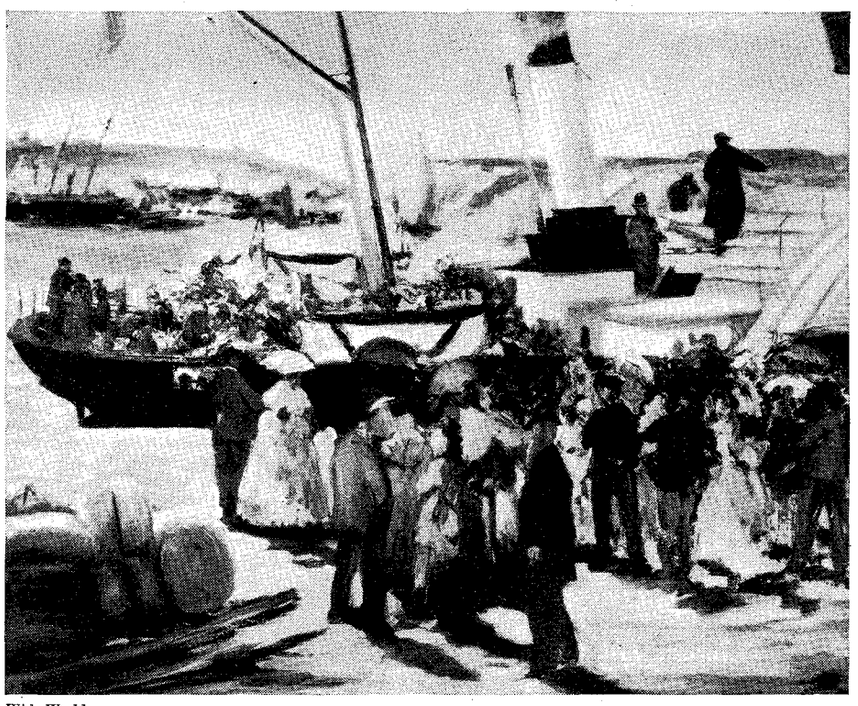
of this original development of our own century.

"Frankly Magnificent"

"How it delights one to be able to report that the fine arts end of the Century of Progress Exposition here in Chicago is quite as impressive in quality as in bulk!" writes Edward Alden Jewell in the New York *Times*.

"The achievement deserves a very special kind of tribute; and this the discerning visitor will be impelled to pay in the form of gratitude. Let us put aside all fear of running into excess of praise, for the show is, frankly, magnificent."



Wide World

"DEPARTURE OF THE FOLKSTONE BOAT"

By Edouard Manet (1832-1883)

Lent by Carroll Tyson, Philadelphia, to the "Century of Progress" Exposition

Chevalier Learns French To Regain Broken Accent

TALK of carrying coals to Newcastle! Maurice Chevalier has started taking French lessons.

A graduate of the Paris music hall he must have satisfied that exacting public, but for the screen he is becoming too American.

The London *Daily Express* finds some amusement in reporting that—

"French-speaking tutors have been secured at Hollywood, so that he can converse regularly in his own language.

"The reason that Hollywood has decided to teach the French actor his own language is that Chevalier, who was once too frightened to come to London because he could not speak English well enough, now speaks English too well—with an American accent.

"His employers are afraid that he will lose his appeal if he does not recapture his broken accent."

$6,000,000 Program for Bolstering the Theater

TO "assemble the brains of the theater under one roof and allow them to function without interference" is the purpose of the National Theatergoers Association.

Crosby Gaige, Broadway producer, is president of this newly formed organization, which aims to raise a capital of $6,000,000 to finance theatrical presentations on a nation-wide scale.

The long-neglected "road" will find its interests catered to in this effort.

He says, in the New York *American:*

"This organization, is, we hope, to be wide-spread in its scope and influence. Through it we feel we can do much to bring back the 'road' by producing good plays in sufficient numbers to keep the residents of out-of-town show centers supplied with entertainment after these plays have had their New York runs.

"The plan should awaken a new interest in the theater, both here and on tour, since it will enable the general public to become partners, of a sort, in each production. However, National Theatergoers is not to be a stock-selling scheme. Rather, it will be a sale of memberships in the association, and only one membership will be permitted to a person."

Memberships are to be of two kinds:

"Class B stock, the holding of which will be limited entirely to the folk of the theater, and Class A, to be distributed to the public outside the theater. This latter, apparently, will be somewhat similar in its intent to the so-called 'subscription' method of underwriting theatrical engagements, creating a sure audience for the various performances but going further, in that holders of subscriptions or memberships will also be partners in the ventures. The broad scale of productions, too, will bring to light many authors hitherto unknown to the stage, thus making National Theatergoers a vital force in guiding the trend of the drama."

Nearly a hundred prominent bankers, business men, producers, performers and writers are backing the organization, we are told by *The Telegraph* (New York):

"Rudolph Spreckels, president of the Spreckels Sugar Company, is chairman of the board; Lewis Lathan Clarke, retired banker, is chairman of the finance committee; Sam H. Harris is chairman of the producers' committee, and Jane Cowl of the professional committee. Vice-presidents are L. E. Detwiler, who is credited with conceiving of the idea, and Earle Boothe, and William J. McKee is treasurer.

"Among the directors and members of the advisory board, in addition to those referred to, are Arthur Hopkins, Walter Hampden, Irvin S. Cobb, Eva Le Gallienne, Otis Skinner, De Wolf Hopper, Howard Chandler Christy and Robert Benchley.

"Detwiler, it was learned, was head of an investment banking firm when the idea of organizing a bank for the theatrical industry struck him as both attractive and practical. He thought over many of the ramifications, and went to Gaige last fall. Gaige agreed that the possibilities were encouraging. The rest was done quietly before news of the organization leaked out."

Rudolph Spreckels, a nationally known financier, is one of the most enthusiastic among the sponsors, as his words show:

"I have always been myself not only an ardent theatergoer but a student in a modest way of the mechanics of theatrical production. So naturally when I learned of the organization of the National Theatergoers Association I was eager to take an active part. The association for the first time offers an opportunity for the theatrical profession and all those connected with it, and for all those, who like myself, love to see good plays, for a very small investment, to combine in one organization and to use the capital of that organization under expert direction and supervision to finance only the best plays by the most experienced and most successful producers, who will always be the backbone of the Association, and to afford those newcomers who have something to say and know how to say it, a chance to reach the public.

"In this way the Association can diversify its risk—for we are in no sense of the word a bank, merely a cooperative financing group on a nation-wide basis, but the only one of its kind in any trade or profession. And the theatergoer, by virtue of the fact that he is a member or stockholder in the Association, can see the best plays, in which he is a partner with the producer, at a most substantial reduction in admission price."

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Poets Hasten to Prove to Lynd That They Do Work

THE gage that the English writer, Robert Lynd, recently threw down to "work-shy poets" is taken up with spirit by Miss Ethel Austin.

We reported Mr. Lynd's musings in our May 27 issue, and here remind you that he said that "it is a curious thing that poets are the only artists in the modern world who loathe work so bitterly that they can scarcely bring themselves to admit its existence."

Margaret E. Bruner immediately responded in verse (quoted June 10) to show that she both could and did follow the plow and make over an old coat.

Miss Austin, no mean poet herself, writes her protest in the Hartford *Daily Courant*, telling Mr. Lynd that "he must know, like everybody else, that poets work just as hard as other people, only they don't get anything for it."

She is up on her toes:

"There may be one or two celebrities who can live in their own homes like a wealthy guest in a hotel, but most of them have to do real work for their meals. So much so that Ezra Pound says there *ought to be a limit to respectable failures.*

"The 'syndicate sirup' poets may find their profession a profitable one, but Thomas Gray took seven years to write 'An Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' and received nothing for it. Poets have to work at teaching, engineering, farming, practising medicine, doing housework, proof-reading or shipbuilding and crowd their poetry in after hours. Is the factory worker likely to enjoy writing all evening about the factory?"

© Wide World

"IA ORANA MARIA" (TAHITAN MARY)

By Paul Gauguin

Lent by Adolph Lewisohn, New York, to the "Century of Progress" Exposition

Moreover, "poets do write about work, and have from Homer, Hesiod and Vergil down":

"Mr. Lynd says that Walt Whitman was fond of 'O-ing' about the joys of other people's work and intimates that Whitman was shy of work himself. Could anything be farther from the truth! When even as a boy, he was down weeding among the onions and cabbages in the Long Island garden!

"Later he worked at typesetting, at painting jobs, at all sorts of jobs, in the military hospitals caring for the wounded between 1861 and 1865. If there ever was a poet to celebrate labor and sing songs of occupations, and leave records of the miseries of the war camps, it was Whitman.

"Robert Burns sweated after the plow all day, but had spirit enough left in the evening hour to write his exquisite bit about the tiny mice in their nest turned up by the colter.

"William Morris was a splendid craftsman, cabinet-maker and inventor, but produced among other things from a background of honest London toil volumes like his lovely 'The Earthly Paradise.'

"I never heard that Sir Walter Scott was lazy or that Wordsworth scorned good English labor; and altho Shelley's crystal pen wrote the soaring 'To a Skylark,' I never before heard any one moaning over the fact that he was not wielding a sledge-hammer at the time.

"Mr. William Butler Yeats is not afraid of work, for in his Lake Isle of Innesfree he says he will go back to the country.

> And a small cabin build there,
> of clay and wattles made.—
> Nine bean rows will I have there,
> a hive for the honey bee,
> And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

"Living alone he would have all the domestic, peasant tasks to do for himself, but Mr. Lynd doesn't think of that. He says that all poets loathe work with a bitter loathing. This is not true, but naturally poets, being lovers of light, desire to look up, and not forever down upon the old Adamic curse, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.'"

Another contributor, W. J. F., to the question in *The Daily Courant* brings up that figure of recent times about whom so many books are written:

"D. H. Lawrence insisted on cleaning his own house and making his own bread—and very good bread it was too, if one may believe Mabel Dodge Luhan. And, tho we have not read the article by Robert Lynd we'll bet half a cookie he got his inspiration from that stanza of Coleridge:

> All nature seems at work, slugs leave their lair—
> The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—
> And Winter, slumbering in the open air
> Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring!
> And I, the while, the sole unbusy thing
> Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing."

Shaw, "On the Rocks"

NOT that this refers to the master-socialist's bank account.

It is a play of that title that he wrote on shipboard while journeying round the world, with leisure to indulge his penchant for making a play "enormously long."

In it he has his laugh at English politics; and so much of its contents as we are entitled to know before it is produced next autumn is revealed to "Domino" of the London *Evening Standard:*

"The play is more advanced than 'Too True to be Good,' but nothing like so advanced as 'The Apple Cart,' which was centuries ahead.

"In fact, if it were produced now or during the next ten years, it would just about hit the nail on the head.

"It shows the comedy of modern English politics, and something of the tragedy, too.

"The characters are typical figures. I daresay imaginative people will think they can recognize real persons. But all the characters are entirely fictitious.

"It will be enormously long. How long I can not tell you until it is finished.

"I began it on the ship during my tour in January. Or was it December? I can't quite remember for I wrote another play on the boat, a very short one, called 'A Village Wooing.'

"I don't know whether any one will produce it. I wrote it for publication with one or two other plays.

"'A Village Wooing' can have just as wide a significance as you care to give it, like all plays."

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Aluminum Marks Pullman's Third Milestone

Weight of Modern Observation and Room Car in Transportation Exhibit at Chicago Fair Is Little More Than Half That of a Standard Steel Coach

A NOVEL feature of the Pullman Company's exhibit at the Chicago world fair is an aluminum observation and room car, said to be the finest example of metal craftsmanship ever produced in America.

This car represents the third milestone in Pullman construction: wood, in 1859; steel, in 1907; and aluminum, in 1933.

Altho but slightly more than half the weight of a standard steel car, this Pullman has equivalent strength. Says an announcement issued by the company:

"All parts of the car construction, except where wear occurs, are of aluminum. Steel is used in wheels, axles, springs, brake shoes, and in all friction parts.

"Aluminum has been 'worked' for many years, ranging from the humble frying-pan to use in sky-piercing buildings; it has even been used recently for light-weight suburban cars, but the problem of its utilization for all-over construction of a Pullman car meant excursions into new fields of engineering and design.

"Aluminum has characteristics that are radically different from those of other metals.

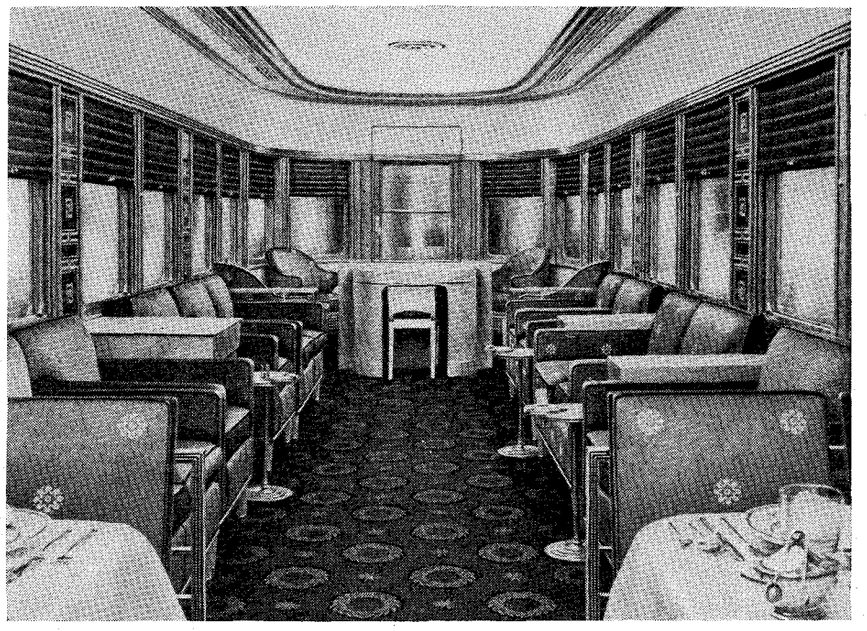
"One outstanding feature of the new car is the truck cast of solid aluminum. The car goes back to a four-wheel truck, made possible because of decreased weight of the structure. This truck weighs over 10,000 pounds less than the standard steel truck.

"The car has a modified stream-line effect, differing in several features from the standard Pullman. Equipment with an air-conditioning system permits the use of rounded or 'turtle-back' roof with but few outlets, thus eliminating the double deck and its many ventilator openings.

"The new note that will catch the eye of the public is the rounded observation end. The platform has been done away with. The regulation lounge room and the sun parlor or the rear platform have been combined into one room nearly 33 feet long, and around the two sides and the curved end there is greatly increased window area."

The exterior of the car, we are told, is aluminum of airbrush finish. Gilded brass is used for the names and for stripes along the body. The effect is of silver and gold. Inside, natural aluminum is the dominant decorative factor. To quote further:

"The forward end of the car is taken up with sleeping accommodations, their doors being of the Italian ash with inlaid designs in ebony.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW ALUMINUM OBSERVATION AND LOUNGE CAR

"The lighting fixtures of these rooms are of special design, all in brushed aluminum. In the ceiling is a circular grille through which the room is air conditioned, and centered in the grille is the light enclosed in a slightly projecting bowl. The window corner fixtures have vanished and have been replaced by longitudinal lamps above sections and sofas with a movable shade, enabling the reader to adjust illumination to taste, as the light comes over the shoulder.

"All the rooms have folding washstands of monel metal, and other toilet conveniences, and, another novelty, an exhaust grille in the ceiling to carry off the smoke.

"The essential part of the framing construction of this car was the use of extruded metal shapes. The dictionary definition of extrude is to force, press or push out, and that is what was done to form these shapes. Dies were made in which the pattern was cut out, and through this aperture was forced the heated aluminum. At least two or more steel sections would be needed to replace each extruded aluminum unit shape used, and then would not possess the same accuracy. The lesser number of pieces assures greater effectiveness; weight reduction without loss of strength is attained by the elimination of overlapping units, and a large amount of riveting —and consequent distortion—is done away with. Through nicety of design the extruded parts are actually of an interlocking nature, and a condition that makes for strength as well as simplicity."

Forty Billion Germs to the Pound of Farm Soil

INSTEAD of being inert and dead, ordinary farm land is teeming with life.

Cultivated soils have anywhere from a few million to five billion bacteria in a pound of top-soil; under certain favorable conditions the germ population per pound may run as high as 40,000,000,000.

So we are told by the Service Division of The American Agricultural Chemical Company. To quote a press bulletin issued by the Mandeville Press Bureau (New York):

"These organisms are very small, consisting of single cells only one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter. They are the lowest form of plant life, and contain no chlorophyl, the matter which enables ordinary plants to produce substances suitable for the support of life.

"Most persons think that all bacteria are harmful, but actually the reverse is frequently true. Without the bacteria in the soil, plant and animal life would probably soon disappear from the world. Only a comparatively few bacteria are harmful to mankind. One of the purposes of the cultivation of the land is to promote the growth of beneficial soil bacteria.

"Farmers may increase the usefulness of bacteria in the soil by adopting methods of cultivation and soil treatment which favor their development. Plowing under of organic matter so that the bacteria can make humus, rotation of crops to include legumes on which nitrifying bacteria thrive, draining of wet lands, the adding of limestone to acid soils, and the use of fertilizers are recommended."

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Cosmic Hiss on Radio Traced to Milky Way

BESIDES the cosmic rays, the light of the stars and other radiations from outer space, we now have a mysterious static or radio impulse that seems to come from the very heart of the Milky Way.

Karl G. Jansky, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, discovered this cosmic "hiss" while working with an extremely sensitive receiving set at Holmdel, New Jersey.

Disentangling this static from other sorts that are heard in radio sets, Mr. Jansky noted that the hiss was always a little stronger from one direction than from all others, and that this direction rotated around the horizon, approximately once a day. Says a Daily Feature of *Science Service* (Washington):

"Mr. Jansky made many observations, attempting to check the idea that the hiss had something to do with the sun's position and the earth's daily motion. He discovered that the direction of the hiss progressed slightly in position in the sky with each day.

"For a year he gathered observations daily, without making any scientific announcement.

"Apparently the hiss was not following the sun, but something that gained on the sun four minutes a day or a whole rotation of the heavens in a year. This is exactly what the stars do, as every amateur astronomer or star-gazer knows.

"The cosmic static was therefore seemingly hitched to a given place in the heavens of the Milky Way.

"It is a stream of radio impulses coming from some fixed point outside the solar system in the great aggregation of stars, known as the Milky Way, in which our sun is a mere minor star.

"Mr. Jansky's radio was short-wave, tuned to 14.6 meters or 20,600 kilocycles, but he feels sure that these interstellar static impulses will be found all up and down the radio spectrum, probably increasing with frequency in the high-frequency or short-wave portions.

"The point from which the Milky Way static comes is very near the center of our Milky Way galaxy as determined by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory. The point is where the plane in which the earth revolves around the sun crosses the center of the Milky Way. It is also the position toward which the solar system is moving with respect to the stars.

"If you want to see where this is in the heavens, look at the Milky Way between the constellations of Sagittarius and Ophiuchus.

"Perhaps the cosmic hiss is the by-product of some wide-spread galactic happening, such as transmutation of mass into light, a mighty murmur of atoms disturbed. Mystics may see in the Milky Way static messages from intelligent beings on unseen planets of remote stars."

Better Roads from Farm to Market Sought

"FARM-TO-MARKET" roads should be better, and there should be more of them.

Our millions for smooth, hard-surfaced roads have not benefited the farmer as much as other members of the community.

Improvement of local roads, says a writer in *Better Roads* (Chicago), is basic planning for farm welfare. He writes:

"Writing more than a year ago on Pennsylvania's farm-road program, Gifford Pinchot said: 'How to reduce the farmer's economic load and restore him to permanent prosperity has become a national problem. In Pennsylvania we have found a way both to relieve his burden and add to his strength. In my judgment we have created a most effective form of farm relief.' There is a lesson in Governor Pinchot's words, and in the experience of Pennsylvania, for a national administration with relief problems in both the cities and the rural areas.

"There has been delay in enacting into law a comprehensive plan for relieving distress and spreading consumer purchasing power.

"This has perhaps been inevitable, with many pressing internal and external problems claiming the time of leaders in Washington. Such legislation must come soon. It should contain provisions for a large outlay of funds for the improvement of feeder or farm-to-market roads.

"The farm road has been given considerable attention, in print and in the acts of legislatures, in the past five years. But it is still as true as it was five years ago that, over the nation as a whole, inadequate transportation service is provided by the local roads—or those, generally speaking, under county and township supervision.

"Of 2,600,000 miles of county and township roads, a total of more than 2,100,000 miles remains unsurfaced. Of the mileage of state highways, about one-third remains in the unsurfaced class. A study based on returns from the 1930 agricultural census gave the number of farms on better-than-gravel roads as less than 10 per cent of the total number of farms. More than 60 per cent. of the farms are on dirt roads—improved and unimproved. In more than 600 counties not a single farm adjoins a road of higher type than gravel."

These figures, the writer thinks, are of immense significance in evaluating the social and economic status of farm people, who are dependent largely on the roads for their contact with the rest of the world. Improvement of farm roads as a relief project would be of greater benefit to this group than any other type of construction that could be undertaken by the Federal Government. He goes on:

UNSURFACED ROADS LIKE THIS HAMPER FARMERS

"A complete system of transportation must have main arteries as well as feeders. But in this country we have developed our main lines of travel to a high degree. Some of these roads are not utilized to the fullest extent possible because the network of country roads tapping the ultimate sources of traffic has been neglected. State legislatures recognize this in setting aside greater shares of motor-vehicle revenues for the secondary roads. These roads should be the first—not the last—concern of the Federal Government in planning a construction program directed toward economic recovery.

"There is an almost limitless field for constructive effort in improving grades and drainage, in providing adequate widths, in building all-weather surfaces, in eliminating hazards to traffic.

"The work can be carried out under the direction of existing organizations, employing local labor. Safeguards can be set up to require the most economical expenditure of funds on the most-needed roads in each community. Improvement of the local roads is basic planning for farm welfare. It is likewise planning for national welfare. Neglect of farm roads, lowering standards of rural life, is ultimately a charge upon the whole population."

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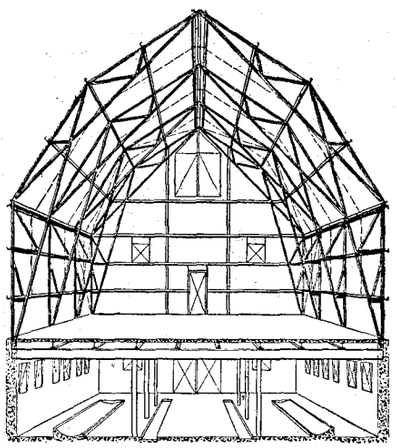
Steel and Concrete Homes Reduce Hazard for Cows

SEVERAL fabricators in the Central West are prepared to offer steel barns in a full range of sizes. All shop connections are made by the welding process and field connections are bolted. Standard shapes are used throughout. Says *The Iron Age* (New York):

"By means of various designs of trusses these barns may be had in widths up to 50 feet and truss spacing varies from 20 to 25 feet. The foundation or cow-barn section may be made of masonry or concrete. The floor construction consists of steel beams supported on steel posts. In order to eliminate fire hazard a concrete slab is poured over the cow-barn. The



TWO CAN ERECT IT

All shop connections are welded and all field connections bolted in this steel barn

steel trusses that form the loft are made in convenient sections so that two men with the aid of a tractor or a team of horses can erect the structure.

"Window-frames and doors are made of steel, and the loft is covered with sheet metal. Insulation is not required in the loft. By grounding the steel frame the lightning hazard is reduced to the minimum. Steel and concrete construction minimizes the fire hazard.

"At present the buying power of the farmer is limited, but interest in steel barns is unquestionably high. He wants security for his stock and freedom from the hazards of lightning and loss by fire. His experience with insurance is not always to his liking. For instance, some insurance companies insist in many cases on patching rather than replacing badly damaged barns. In some sections of the country there are as yet no lower insurance rates on steel barns than on those of the older types of construction. Here is a problem for the steel fabricator and steel producer to solve. They should combine in their efforts to help the farmer get equitable insurance rates on steel structures so that the farmer will get rates that will be an inducement for him to want the additional advantages which are to be had from steel barns."

Why Scientists Change Their Minds Explained

THE reason is—they don't.

They adopt tentative views, subject to change.

These are often wrongly reported as definite conclusions.

When they are altered, the scientists are accused of vacillation.

This is the opinion of the conductor of the department, "Our Point of View," in *The Scientific American* (New York). He writes:

"Hundreds inform us constantly that the so-called 'greatest' scientists of our times—Einstein, de Sitter, Eddington, Jeans, Lemaître and others—are undependable. They 'do not stick to anything' but 'keep changing their minds in a most disconcerting manner.' Each new outstanding theory of the universe is made public by them, only to be recalled and altered or thrown out entirely.

"Yet each new theory is given out with the same air of dogmatic finality as the last. A year or two later it too has been junked and we are asked to embrace its successor, which doubtless contradicts it, and which probably will be contradicted by the next. But at each stage of this course the public is supposed to rest assured that the question has really been settled.

"Such, in real fact, must actually be the appearances which the average beholder sees from the side-lines. As a result, there is cynicism in these side-lines; and as another result, many are begging for a return to the 'safe and sane, common-sense science of a generation ago, when you could depend upon facts "staying put" for more than a week at a time.' They are misunderstanding the aims of science, and this is the fault of the scientist himself.

"Our great cosmologists—our Einsteins who make these theories—are not dogmatic. They do not claim finality for the theories. They are modest men, not self-opinionated egotists.

"Somewhere, then, there must be a discrepancy. Where is it?"

The chief scource of this misunderstanding, the writer thinks, is that the side-line does not often see the scientists directly, but usually through the lens of the popular writer, especially the newspaper writer. We are told:

"New theories are usually first broached before gatherings of scientists. Here they are addressed to the other scientists who are present, not to the public, and not to the press men who attend. Now, when a scientist seeks to gain new knowledge, his method is first to make hypotheses (guesses, controlled by better general background knowledge of his subject than most of us possess); then partly to test these hypotheses; and at an early date make them available for other able scientific minds to test further.

"From past experience the scientist knows at the outset that most of these theories will prove wholly or partly wrong. They are only trial flights. All of his fellow scientists likewise take the same fact for granted because they understand the method involved, and he is not constantly at pains to repeat 'this is only a hypothesis—merely a feeler—don't take it as established fact.' To keep on repeating this to other scientists might seem a bit ridiculous. (But as an expedient this very procedure might prove well worth while.)

"So the scientist ostensibly says to the other scientists, 'This or that is *so*'—meaning only, 'Let us assume that it is so and try to find out whether it is so or not.' The reporters present take him at his word, and the public is told in to-morrow's newspapers that Professor So-and-so has proved such-and-such. Then comes the later reversal and, of course, the cynicism mentioned.

"Newspaper head-lines, too, play havoc with science. However truthful a picture of fact is embodied in the news account written by the reporter, it can be and often is given a sensational and misleading slant by the head-lines.

"Careful readers should bear in mind that head-lines are put over dispatches in the office of each local newspaper, by a specialist known as the copy-reader or head-liner. His job is to brighten up the news, and he often improves on the science.

"Since there is no practical way to exclude reporters from scientific gatherings, and no way to obviate the false impressions conveyed by the copy-reader, the only remaining thing is for scientists who publish popular accounts of new hypotheses to explain clearly that these are only hypotheses. This is just what Eddington has now done. If all others would take the pains to do as much, the general public would not be misled, as it too frequently is."

Where Winter Is Coldest

VERKHOYANSK, Siberia, holds the world's blue ribbon for frigid winter weather, compared with any other place where temperatures are regularly measured.

Vladimir Zenzinov, in "The Road to Oblivion," quoted by Charles Fitzhugh Talman in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* says of some effects of the severe cold:

"You take a glass of water and dash it high into the air, the liquid will come down in the form of ringing crystals of ice. Spittle will freeze before reaching the ground. All live things seek deep shelter during the winter. Partridges dig themselves far into the snow and stay there. There have been cases of their falling like stones while in flight, freezing to death in the air. Marmots hide in underground holes where they hibernate, assuming the shape of a little claylike ball. The ice becomes so hard the ax rebounds from it. Live wood becomes petrified, and when one chops it, sparks fly as if from flint."

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Forty-five Miles an Hour Fast in Terms of Energy

FORTY-FIVE miles an hour is not fast. No, no, no! Ask any motorist.

Why, that is merely his normal cruising speed on the open road! Now, sixty miles an hour may be approaching a real speed, but certainly not forty-five.

Perhaps the general attitude regarding forty-five miles an hour might be modified if motorists were to think of it in terms of energy; let us say the energy involved in stopping that car from that rate.

Says William Ullman in his Feature Service (Washington):

"To get this picture, assume a car weighing 3,000 pounds and having an engine horse-power of 75. It did not require a maximum outlay of the engine's power to bring the car to the speed in question. Fifty horse-power could do it fairly easily. But that fifty horse-power will not stop the car within a reasonably safe distance.

"No, indeed, it will not. To bring the car to a stop within a distance of 90 feet, which is not asking too much with respect to safety, requires 150 horse-power. It is obvious then that the brakes have to be vastly more powerful than the engine of a motor-car."

Turning to some other phases of this energy problem, Mr. Ullman continues:

"How many pounds of pressure must be generated at the brake linings to achieve this relatively ordinary stopping feat? Just a mere 16,800 pounds. This braking energy, of course, takes the form of heat. Quite a lot of heat, too! If, for instance, it were applied to the heating of two pints of water at a temperature of 70 degrees, it would lift the temperature to 212 degrees, the boiling point, in just two and three-quarters seconds.

"Large figures, these. Much larger than the basic forty-five with which we started. However, they are what the forty-five translates into with respect to stopping—150 horse-power, 16,800 pounds of pressure and heat enough to boil two pints of tepid water in two and three-quarters seconds!

"Among engineers and other scientific groups, the sentiment holds that were motorists to get a sense of these larger figures they might have more respect, consideration, and sympathy for that secondary power system with which their cars are equipped; namely, the brakes. The fact is that altho possessed of more power inherently than the engine the brakes are inclined to lose it more rapidly through abuses. The engine goes on for years being capable of delivering pretty close to a maximum of performance, but unless it is matched by a similar capacity on the part of the brakes, the motorist's situation is far from a happy or safe one.

"Carefully analyzed, forty-five miles an hour is fast, for it takes 150 horse-power to stop it."

Cities That Grow Old Yet Remain Youthful

A CITY may be old and yet youthful. Reckoned from the date of its foundation, Rome is one of the oldest cities of Europe.

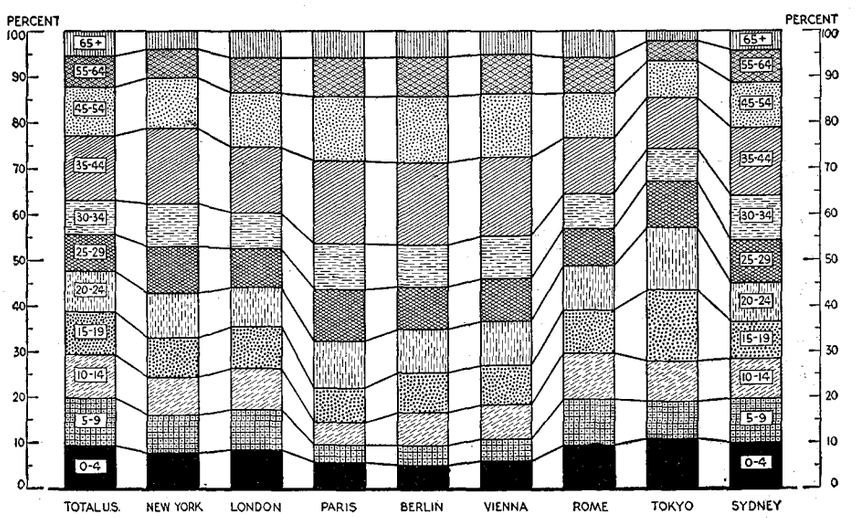
Yet it is very youthful in the sense that it has a large proportion of young persons in its population.

It is, in fact, even more youthful than New York, tho this also must be reckoned among the more youthful of the great cities of the world. Says *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York):

"The age composition of cities is different from and much more variable than that of countries as a whole. This is due to several causes, among them the fact that conditions of life and congestion in cities favor the restriction of the size of families.

"But the chief reason for the special character of the urban age distribution is the fact that migration to and from cities is usually much greater than migration to and from the larger national territories. In fact, while the growth of the country as a whole is determined mainly by the excess of births over deaths, the growth of cities depends in large measure upon the drift into them of adults. Among the world's great capitals, Berlin and Vienna are not even self-maintaining, that is, their death-rate exceeds their birth-rate. Paris, also, is very near this point.

"Almost any example will serve to bring out this point. The proportion of persons comprised within the age group 0 to 24, in the United States as a whole, is 47.7 per cent.; that in the age group 25 and over is 52.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for New York City are 43.0 per cent. and 57.0 per cent.



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN U. S. AND GREAT WORLD CITIES

"In part, the relative dearth of children and young adults in New York is due also to the fact that the birth-rate, as in large cities generally, falls below that for the country as a whole.

"Thus, in 1931, the birth-rate in New York City was 16.3, somewhat less than that for the birth registration States, namely, 17.8 per 1,000."

Captain Witnesses Thunder-storm in a Clear Sky

IN the log of the British steamer *Moravian*, Capt. A. Simpson described a thunder-storm on December 30, 1902, just within range of Cape Verde lighthouse. At 1:30 A. M., a warm puff of dust-laden wind came off the African shore. Lightning, at first distant on the northeast horizon, became almost continuous, with loud thunder.

All the stars were visible; only upper clouds, no cumulus, in the sky. Captain Simpson had never before experienced a severe thunder-storm without cloud. Charles Fitzhugh Talman, who describes this freak thunder-storm in his Science Service feature *Why the Weather?*, goes on:

"For fully an hour the sky was one blaze of lightning, and wire ropes, mastheads, yardarms, derrick ends, etc., were lighted up. All the stays seemed to have glow-lamps 3 to 4 feet apart, and the mastheads and yardarms a bright light at their extremities. The officers and passengers were roused to witness the weird spectacle.

"The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was the extraordinary sound emitted throughout. It was, says the log, exactly like the noise of the sparks from the carbons of an arc lamp; or as if several thousands of cicadas had taken up their quarters in the rigging; or the crackling of burning grass or twigs.

"This noise was not local near the bridge, but the officers reported it all over the ship, even in the neighborhood of the noisy steering-gear."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Speedy Alibi. — TEACHER — "Correct this sentence: 'It was me that spilt the ink.'"

PUPIL—"It wasn't me that spilt the ink."—*Answers.*

Small Game.—REPORTER: "What is the professor's research work?"

PROFESSOR'S HOUSEKEEPER: "It consists principally of hunting for his spectacles."—*Unidentified.*

Souvenir Collector.—"Bragson claims to have been born with a gold spoon in his mouth."

"If he was, I'll bet it had somebody else's initials on it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cheering Up Auntie.—JACKIE (to departing relative): "There's no hurry, auntie, daddy has put the clock a whole hour ahead."—*Passing Show.*

Page Dr. Freud.—"My husband is crazy about me. He says such nice things in his sleep, but he always calls me by the wrong name."—*Everybody's Weekly.*

It's All Up to John.—"Madam," said the leader of the brigands, "we shall hold you until your husband ransoms you."

"Alas!" murmured the victim, "I wish now I'd treated John a little better."—*Little Rock Record.*

Rubbing It In. — Church Bulletin—"Farewell sermon by the Rev. T. K. N——; Anthem by augmented choir: 'Make a joyful noise.'"

We have known better examples of tact, comments an exchange.—*Boston Transcript.*

Primitive Cellophane. — TEACHER — "Robert, explain what are the functions of the skin."

BOBBY—"The chief function of the skin is to keep us from looking raw."—*Farm Journal.*

Things That Mothers Know.—The young wife was in tears when she opened the door for her husband. "I've been insulted," she sobbed. "Your mother insulted me."

"My mother," he exclaimed. "But she is a hundred miles away."

"I know, but a letter came for you this morning and I opened it."

He looked stern. "I see, but where does the insult come in?"

"In the postscript," she answered. "It said: 'Dear Alice, don't forget to give this letter to George.'"—*Times of India.*

Crowding Out the Male.—"Does your wife object to your smoking in the house?"

"She objects to my smoking anywhere; she says it's too expensive having both of us do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hush! The Walls Have Ears.—WILLIE—"Paw, does bigamy mean that a man has one wife to many?"

PAW—"Not necessarily, my son. A man can have one wife too many and still not be a bigamist."—*Hudson Star.*

"SUPPOSE YOU ROW A WHILE AND LET ME BAIL—
I'M GETTIN' TIRED!"
—*"College Humor"*

Gave Him the Works.—The new office boy had been instructed how to answer callers. Just before noon a man asked, "Is the boss in?"

"Are you a salesman, a bill collector or a friend of his?" the boy inquired.

"All three," was the answer.

"Well, he's in a business conference. He's out of town. Step in and see him."—*Santa Fé New Mexican.*

King of the Penguins.—Scott the explorer applied to Lloyd George for assistance for his last polar expedition. The Chancellor, as he then was, advised Scott to see a certain rich landowner who was interested in polar research. The explorer did so, and again called on Lloyd George.

"Were you successful?" asked the Chancellor.

"He's giving me a thousand," was the reply, "but he has undertaken to raise £50,000 if I can persuade you to come with me, and I'm to have a million if I manage to leave you there."—*Montreal Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Say It With Elastic.—No other trains run so far for so long a distance as the "Florida Special."—*Boston News Bureau.*

Putting Over a Fat One.—Jack Quinn, veteran football pitcher, to-day was signed by the Cincinnati Reds.—*Amarillo (Tex.) Globe-News.*

Will They Bite?—Thoroughbred German police zinnia plants for sale, giant double all colors.—*Valdosta (Ga.) paper.*

Splendid Swap.—Will trade fire, life, automobile insurance for anything can use. Want lady with automobile. — *Riverside (Calif.) Enterprise.*

Dancing Teddies. — Nothing brightens the garden in spring more than primrose pants.—*Weekly Paper.*

No clothes-line should be without them.—*The Humorist.*

Oh, Look Who's Here!—The Episcopal Ladies Guild met Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. J. D—— gave a book report on Willa Cather's "Bess Comes for the Archbishiip."—*Sturgis (S. D.) paper.*

May Be Only Soldiering.—Eye-witnesses declared that they saw two soldiers shoot and kill three unarmed policemen whereafter the other two fired on the soldiers both of whom feel, apparently dead.—*Panama Star & Herald.*

Seem to Be Getting There.—

JAP TROOPS ARE
NEARING PEIPING
JAP TROOPS ARE.

—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Evening News.*

Any Allusion to Alligators?—"Who has charge of buying and marketing foreign securities in this country?" asked Senator Robert Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), Florida-faced and bellicose in appearance.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

You Should Hear Him on the Pyre.—Mr. F—— had his most recent training at Fredonia Normal School. He studied at various other musical institutions. He plays the Brown, I. Goldstein, L. Rubin and piano, pyre, organ, and any wind instrument, his favorite of which are the Oboe and French horn.—*Monticello (N. Y.) paper.*

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St. Andrews Primes for Another British Open

Gray-Bearded Golf Mekka by the North Sea Bestirs Itself to Receive Captain Hagen and His Ryder Cup Team of Championship-Seeking Americans

(Written for The Literary Digest)

ST. ANDREWS, that gray old city by the North Sea, mekka of all the golf world, is brushing off its baggy plus fours for another British open championship. Outside in the meadows and on the hills there is a sound as tho a whole kilted army of Covenanters were priming flintlock muskets and spinning grindstones against murderous two-edged claymores.

A slant of moonlight falling above the old Tower of St. Regulus showed old St. Andrews the fishermen pulling their nets aboard on the silvery sands of the Firth of Tay as they prepared for an early start for the fishing grounds on the flood tide.

"What gets you up so early?" croaked the graybeard as he removed a wet towel from his forehead. "Won't you ever let this old town sleep?"

"We're hurrying to sea," said the fishermen. "For we must be back before July 3. What! Haven't you heard, you who sang so lustily 'Will ye no come back again?' when Bobby Jones won the amateur championship here in 1930 after taking the open before that and presenting the cup to the Royal Ancient? The Yanks are coming for the open."

Five Will Be Newcomers

With a suggestion of Olympic organization and a touch of sartorial grandeur the Ryder Cup team prepared to deploy upon St. Andrews following their match at Southport, England, June 26 and 27, against the stars of the British professional firmament. Five of the team of ten—Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Leo Diegel and Ed Dudley—have been in Britain before on Ruder Cup and open championship business. Five others—Olin Dutra, Paul Runyan, Billy Burke, Denny Shute and Craig Wood—would be gazing upon unfamiliar scenes.

Hagen, that merry old playboy and iconoclast, captain of the team, will be strolling nonchalantly into the Royal and Ancient club house and making the tradition-ridden blue bloods blink in astonishment. Some may have forgotten Hagen and his matter-of-fact manners, for he has not been abroad since 1929 when he won the open at Muirfield for the fourth time since 1922.

See him now as he steps from the train, his uptilted nose sniffing the winds fresh from their sport with the white caps that lash the rocks about the Isle of May and fleck the Carnoustie shore where Tommy Armour won his open championship as Jose Jurado of the Argentine and Macdonald Smith faltered on the home stretch the year before last.

Handshaking all around as Hagen introduces his team and other members of the American party.

Stouter than he used to be, that Hagen, isn't he? Yes, quite a bit. Look, there's Sarazen! About as he looked last year when he won our open at Sandwich with a record score of 283. Imagine him going back and winning the United States open and finishing with a 66. Lowered the American record, too, didn't he?

Wide World

SARAZEN IN ACTION

Will you look at that Craig Wood. Can't be many generations removed from Scotland with that name. Those handsome features, that head of golden hair, those teeth! Bet he can hit a golf-ball. See those shoulders. Can he? I hear he stepped into a driving competition before the open in Chicago, stepped in as an added starter, and won first prize with three shots each one of which carried almost 250 yards. We must watch that boy when he hits 'em.

Diegel hasn't won an open yet but he is always there or there about. Still the jack-in-the-box, I understand, full of nervous energy. And, what do you think, plays with a Schenectady. Isn't that a scream? What's he going to putt with here? Wonder if he knows the Schenectady is barred here in Britain.

Horton Smith improves with the years in looks. Understand his game has been spotty. If he could only get that club grooved a little closer to the shoulders.

So that's Shute, eh? Nice personable lad. Must be getting as much kick out of this trip as any. Father was born in England. That's Billy Burke with him. Deserved to be on the team. Must be a great fighter judging by the way he won the open at Toledo two years back. Tied Von Elm at seventy-two holes, then at thirty-six and finally won on the second play off of eighteen.

Parade of Personalities

And so it will go. Huge Olin Dutra, called Firpo by his team mates, will stir the romantic in the imaginative Scottish. Spanish from his curling black hair to his heels. From Monterey where Robert Louis Stevenson spent part of his life. So will Paul Runyan for quite another reason. Boyish, jaunty and pleasant mannered, Runyan's appeal will go straight to the heart. For Paul is honesty personified, a character beyond reproach. Tossed away his chance to win the open at North Shore and the certainty of winning a money prize when he discovered that his scorer had credited him with a 4 on a hole where, he remembered, he had made a 5.

Lithesome Johnny Farrell with his hooking shots that hold the graceful swinging Macdonald Smith both will be at St. Andrews to add power to the American thrust. Great Britain has several new men on its team. Alan Dailey, Arthur Lacey, A. H. Padgham, and George Perry have been added to the vanguard and one of these may produce the magic touch that will bring the open championship cup to Britain for the first time since Arthur Havers won at Troon in 1923. Since the victory of Jock Hutchinson in 1921 the trophy has crossed the Atlantic every year but one.

Whether they win the championship or not one great conquest is assured for the Americans—the heart of the Scottish nation. Some time during championship week the United States professionals will lay a wreath upon the graves of Old Tom and Young Tom Morris.

As it did for Bobby Jones, St. Andrews will rush the railroad station at the end of the week, and sing at the top of its voice:

> "Will ye no come back again?
> Will ye no come back again?
> Better loved ye can not be,
> Will ye no come back again?"

And the sentiment underlying that refrain will be deep as the North Sea. St. Andrews will not merely be crooning to a lost golf cup.

KERR N. PETRIE.

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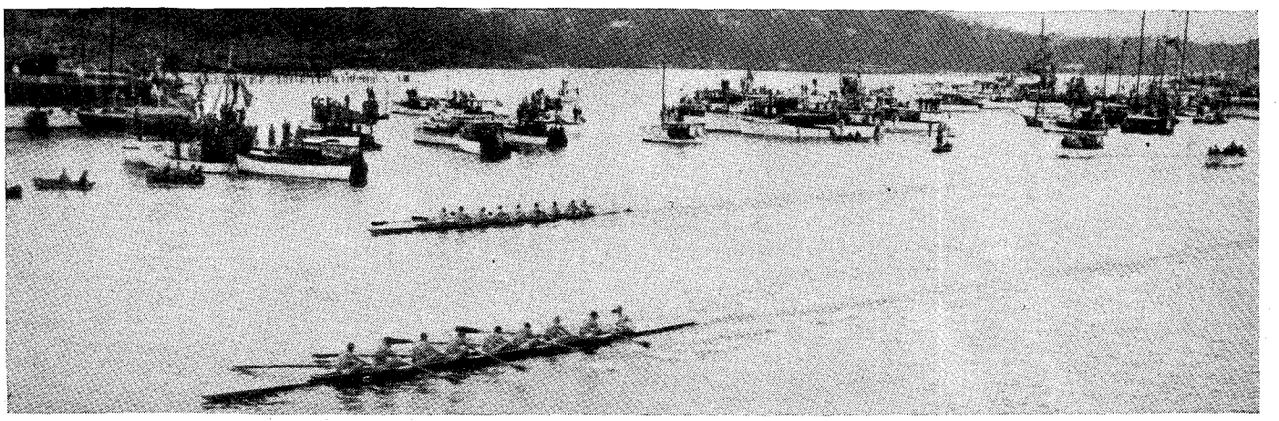
Eyes Turn West After Harvard Crew's Race



HARVARD LEAVES YALE BEHIND FOR THIRD SUCCESSIVE YEAR

The Crimson Eight, in the foreground, defeating their traditional rivals by one and three-quarters lengths on the Thames River at New London, Connecticut

SPORT'S truest drama was played in this year's Harvard-Yale rowing race on the Thames at New London. The drama of dogged refusal to be beaten, of an eleventh-hour, last-mile spurt from behind to victory. Harvard covered the four-mile course in 22:46 3/5, which was 7 1/5 seconds and one and three-fourths lengths ahead of the crew from New Haven, after trailing for three miles.

This rowing, the seventy-first, of the oldest college sport contest in America, was held under circumstances that both increased and diminished its importance. For the first time in many years there was lacking the competition for public interest of the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie.

To those who think of Harvard and Yale as just a couple of universities, the race is significant chiefly as a curtain raiser to the July 8 national intercollegiate regatta, sponsored by Los Angeles, on the land-locked ocean course near that city. The Yale crew that lost to Harvard and a Harvard crew made up chiefly of junior varsity men (probably to the disappointment of those who want to see the simon pure Cambridge article) will take part against nearly every other leading crew in the country.

Regatta May Shift

This Pacific regatta, in the opinion of many, may change the entire set-up of intercollegiate rowing in the United States. The Harvard-Yale race, in the nature of things, will remain in the East. But there is some feeling that the West Coast event may replace Poughkeepsie. It is a question in the mind of the New York *Evening Post*, "whether the Western crews haven't more than done their share in sending on their boats to the Atlantic seaboard. It might well be a fairer disposition of the great sport of intercollegiate rowing if the California regatta should indeed supersede Poughkeepsie."

Others, however, doubt this possibility; and, strangely, the doubt comes from the West which would profit from such a change as *The Evening Post* suggests.

"There's not a chance in the world that Washington and California will pass up the Poughkeepsie regatta next season if they have creditable crews and the money to ship them East," an old Washington oarsman told Robert Harron of the same paper. "Poughkeepsie is the ultimate in boat racing to them out there. The crews point for it and the people stand in the streets before newspaper bulletin boards or hang on their radio sets to hear the results. There's no chance that they'll leave it for a 2,000-meter race in California or anywhere else."

Old Story to Harvard

Six of the nine men in the Harvard shell this year had had their share in three previous victories over Yale. After long association they were rowing their last race together—Bissell the coxswain, Cassedy the stroke, Saltonstall, Bacon, Holcombe, and Bancroft, captain, and son and grandson of stalwarts of crimson crews of other days. Two others had been in one or more winning races against the blue.

In 1930 these central six began their shining record by beating Yale in the two-mile freshman race after a season of uninterrupted successes. As sophomores, in 1931, they did not meet defeat. Last year, Arthur Siegel recalls in the Boston *Herald*, they were mediocre in the short distances, but won from Yale in the year's big race, which is all that matters to Harvard oarsmen anyway. That formula was repeated this year, as regards the entire season, but the Yale race was in decided contrast to those of recent years.

In 1930 and 1931 the six Harvard men who concern us for the moment helped to row front contests, according to Mr. Siegel, "taking the lead arrogantly and adding to it with sheer brutishness. A year ago they trailed for the first half mile, but then asserted themselves, taking command with elegant force."

But this year the trip in the spring dusk, through water whipped by a chilly wind, was four miles of punishment. Harvard's oarsmen "stared defeat in the face twice," writes Mr. Siegel, "had their challenges thrown right back at them, and yet kept coming on for more.

"Almost a length behind in the first half mile, the *Herald's* correspondent continues, "and the apparently unbelievable distance of two lengths in the wash at the end of the mile, these Harvardians fought their way almost to even terms on two occasions. Each time Yale drew away.

"Yale even caught a crab past the two-mile mark, with Harvard gaining a great distance. Yet those Elis smoothed out and rapidly opened up a lead. At the two-mile mark, there was more than a length. Just before the three-mile mark, as Harvard had come up again, Yale once more bit into the water and sliced into the wind so that it was going away from the Crimson."

Three miles, and Yale leading. The three-and-a-half-mile flag is in sight, and the power that is Harvard's insurance against the form and rhythm of Yale has not yet begun to function. Yale men on the observation train crawling along the river bank overlooking the course are jubilantly slapping each other on the back.

Then from the deck of a yacht along the course—a yacht that flies the Harvard colors—a rocket flares upward, like a signal, leaving a momentary crimson track across the sky.

Turning the Tables

Little Bissell, in the coxswain's seat of the Harvard shell, quickens his singsong through the megaphone strapped to his head. Big Gerry Cassedy at stroke gets his back into it. The Harvard count starts up—to thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five. The crowd is breathless with anticipation of what the quicker tempo may mean. Thirty-six. Thirty-seven. A final, triumphant thirty-seven. Harvard has turned on the power and surges wildly ahead.

"Hold 'em Yale!" plead the blue rooters on the train. But there is no holding this Harvard crew. Yale is finished. Harvard goes over the line with Bissell standing in his seat executing a perilous dance of victory.

The crew from New Haven, again according to Mr. Siegel, "could not meet the challenge. It rowed like a coach's vision, but it could not row high enough nor powerfully enough to battle Harvard.

"A Harvard crew which would not be disheartened was staking its last bid."

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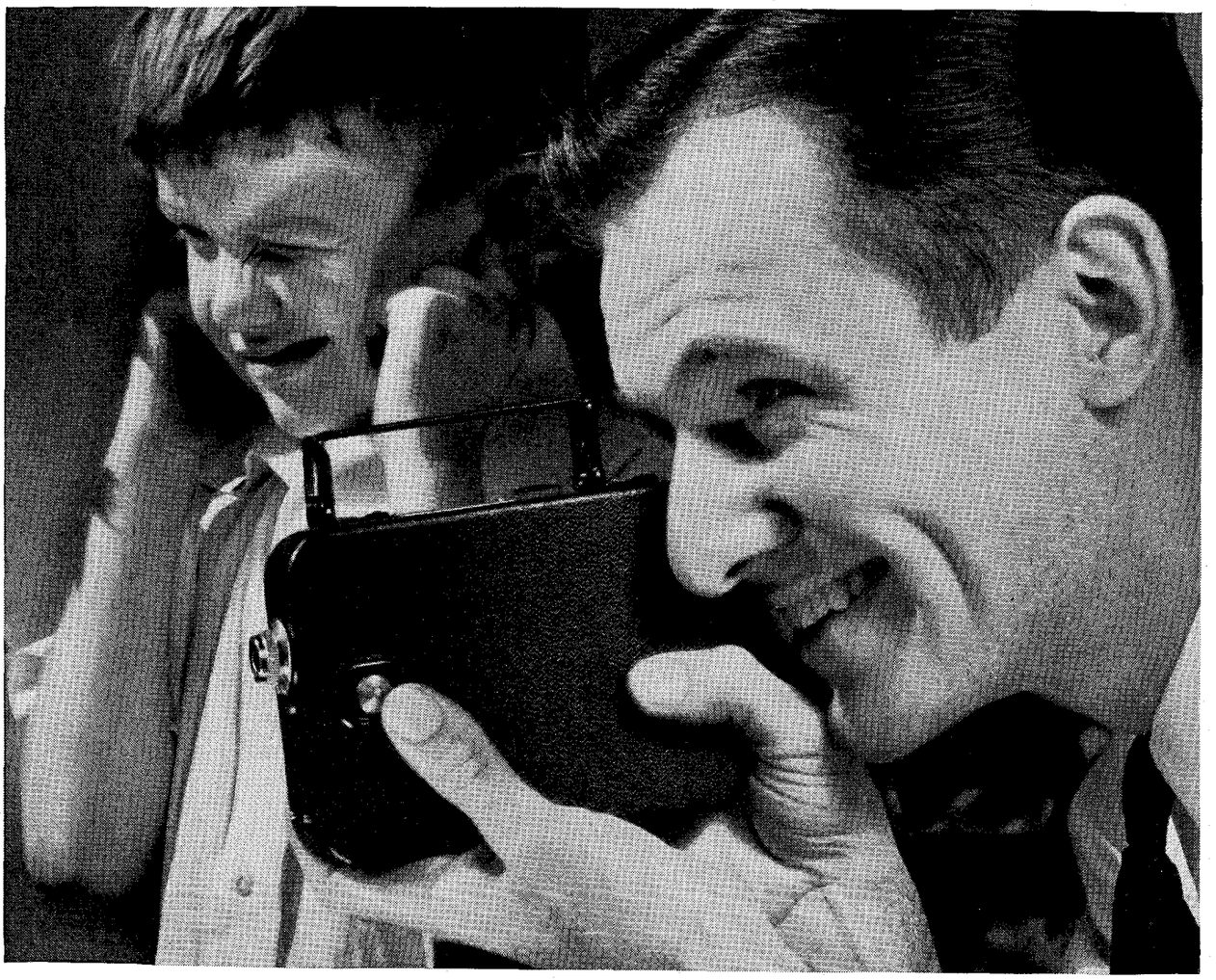
Movies of the Fourth
for less than the cost of the "noise"



Home Movies—less than 10¢ a "shot" with new $29.50 Ciné-Kodak

THE FOURTH isn't over on July 5th in the home with a Ciné-Kodak Eight. The biggest fun comes when the movies *you* made are thrown on *your own* home screen. Your holiday trip . . . the picnic under the trees . . . the fireworks. See it again and again. Cost? Less than 10¢ a "shot."

By a new principle, Ciné-Kodak Eight makes one foot of film go as far as four—gives you 20 to 30 scenes on a $2.25 roll of film. Each scene as long as the average news-reel shot. *And the price includes the finishing.*

A full-fledged movie camera

$29.50 buys this beautifully made camera. Precise. Compact. Simple. Easy to use as a Brownie—you'll get clear, sharp movies from the first time you try.

Ask your Ciné-Kodak dealer to show you movies made with the Eight. Or write for the booklet that tells all about it. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN, IT ISN'T A KODAK

Ciné-Kodak EIGHT *Eastman's New-Principle Movie Camera*

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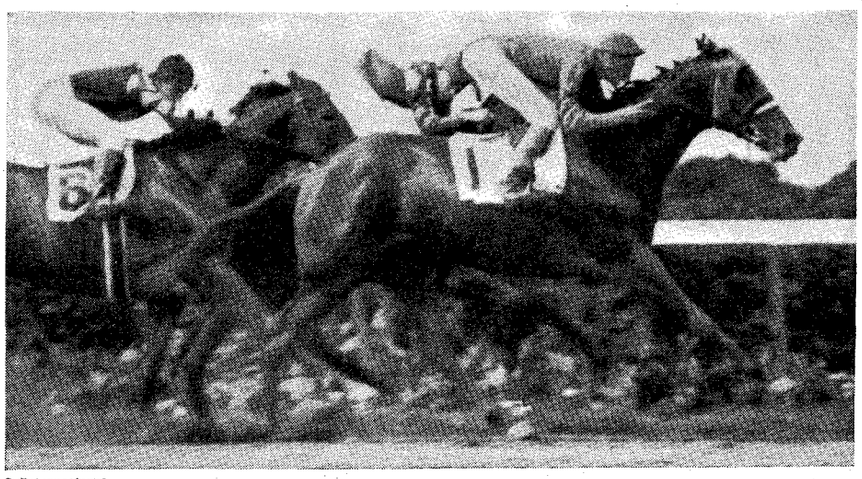
Watch Her Proved Herself Worth Watching

YOUTH had its fling—a very high, wide, and handsome fling—at Belmont the other day. Watch Her, a good-looking black filly of great promise, went out and sowed a bushel or so of wild oats—and then broke every copy-book maxim known to the turf by coming back and having those same oats for supper.

Watch Her was ready for the best race of her career. Every one at Belmont knew that. Bernard Baruch, the financier, who owns her, Max Hirsch, her official trainer, Mary Hirsch, Max's eighteen-year-old daughter, who really trained her, and Tony Pascuma, her jockey, had taken every one who would listen into their confidence on this point. And so persuasively did they describe the prospects of their filly that the odds on her just before the running of the Coy Maid purse were only 11 to 10.



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AT THE FINISH OF HER BIG ROMP

Watch Her Coming in Ahead of Miss Merriment after going on a four-and-one-quarter-mile jaunt all by herself

Watch Her, as it turned out, produced one for the book, staged a show which experts, after careful search of the record books, pronounce unique. She broke loose at the barrier, threw her jockey, ran away and enjoyed an "exercise run" of four and a half or five miles, scampering for half an hour, was at last captured, returned to the post, and then won the four and a half furlong event.

Fame Rests Secure

This filly can retire from the turf now if she likes (not that there is any sign that she may) and live a life of ease, certain that her fame is as secure as that of Gallant Fox and Twenty Grand. Feats similar to hers have been recorded, but none matching it in every detail.

Before the race, Watch Her, whose temper is sometimes uncertain to the point of orneriness, was in the best of moods—"lively, kind, and playful," according to Henry V. King of the New York *Sun*, only one of many reporters who have related this story.

But on the way to the barrier, something happened inside Watch Her. From being in the best of moods, she became "a little nervous and unruly at the gate and an assistant starter took hold of her," Pascuma said later. "With him at her head she lunged forward and I was caught in the tape. It threw me out of the saddle back on her quarters, and before I could regain my seat, the assistant starter let her go, and she slipped from under me and dashed down the track."

Hopes Go Glimmering

A moan went up from the stands as the filly was recognized speeding down the track riderless. Bettors at 11 to 10 saw their money go glimmering. Odds went up to 20 to 1, 50 to 1, 100 to 1.

The race-track crowd was in the grip of a first-rate sensation. Mr. Baruch was speechless. Mary Hirsch dissolved into tears. This was more to them than the loss of a race, the loss of bets. They saw in prospect the ruination of a first-class race-horse.

"Red Coat" Murray, the "lead man" and protector of horses and jockeys on all eastern tracks, was on guard on the main track. He saw her coming and dug his heels into his pony in an endeavor to head her off. But Watch Her was too fast for him. Following Mr. King's further account:

> She raced out of the chute, to the main course and got away from Murray. Then she continued her wild dash around the course. A mile and a half was covered and still she ran. Another mile she sped. Then into the Widener chute, and down it she came for another half-mile sprint. Around the main course once again she sprinted. At least five miles she had run before she decided she had had sufficient exercise and wanted to go home. But she went out the wrong gap and reached the street instead of her stable.
>
> Her exit from the park meant the loss of bets to her army of followers, and after she had been gone several minutes all gave up hope of seeing her again and agreed she should be officially withdrawn and the race started without her.
>
> But just as the crowd was beginning to clamor for the bell declaring her scratched, a mounted cop came on the track and at his side was the filly, pricking her ears and acting as if she had had a great old time. She didn't appear distressed. She didn't seem tired. Murray galloped to the cop, took her in hand and led her back to the barrier.

Cheers Greet Favorite

Not that any one expected her to race. She had already run several times the distance of the event. No one believed, therefore, that Watch Her was the black filly on the outside that showed in front early in the race. But finally the experts admitted it when they saw her number. "There she was," says Mr. King, "breezing along under restraint far ahead of her opponents. As she reached the furlong pole and the crowd knew for a certainty it was their favorite, a roar of cheers went up that could be heard in Jamaica."

At the eighth pole Pascuma looked back and saw that his lead was still good. "So," he said later to the reporter, "I decided to let her run to the end but not to urge her. At the sixteenth pole the cheers of the crowd made me change my mind. Victory was within my grasp then. I had let her run so far, I might just as well let her go the additional few yards. So, I clucked to her and began to hand ride her. She answered my call and was running strong at the end."

So Watch Her came home victorious, all her misbehavior forgiven. There was such an ovation for her as is accorded only to the very great figures of the turf, and to such horses as might be regarded as "Channel swimmers" of the equine world. Turning again to Mr. King's account, we read:

> "It aroused to a high pitch the emotions of the elderly, austere sportsman; made him a college boy again; made him cheer and yell as he hasn't cheered or yelled since the days he rooted for his crew, his nine or his eleven. It made thousands of casual race-goers forget their bets and troubles, and made hundreds of phlegmatic, hard-boiled professional turfmen forget their dope, figures, and tips and join their more sensitive, sentimental fellows in sincere, enthusiastic applause."

Watch Her was taken home to her stable and put to bed. She was doing much better than might have been expected under the circumstances.

A MAN was found wandering on a golf-course last week at three o'clock in the morning. We are rather afraid he will have to buy another ball.—"*Punch*" (*London*).

Too bad that modern reporters of prize-fights were not old enough to have given us their impressions of some of the chief battles of the World War. They were able to make the conflict between Baer and Schmeling seem more important than that between David and Goliath.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

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From Piloting a Nation to Piloting a Schooner

President Roosevelt's Skill as a Navigator on His Two Weeks' Cruise Up the New England Coast In Amberjack II Wins the Approval of Seasoned Sailors

THE nation may be entering social experiments of vast, far-reaching consequences, the international situation may grow daily more distracting. But when it is time to relax, President Roosevelt relaxes.

The Presidential idea of rest, after more than three of the most trying months any of our Chief Executives has experienced, may, however, strike the average vacationer as somewhat overstrenuous.

Mr. Roosevelt forgot, or tried to forget, work—"brain trust," new laws, Congress, patronage, foreign debts, the London Economic Conference, and all the rest—by taking command of the forty-five-foot auxiliary schooner, *Amberjack II*, for a cruise up the New England coast. Campobello Island, N. B., was his ultimate goal. He donned oilskins and took the wheel through a nor'easter that lashed Cape Cod, winning the approbation of grizzled sea-faring veterans of the old-time whaling towns. Later he steered a true course in a daring night dash from Provincetown across to Gloucester. The schooner plowed sturdily along beneath threatening clouds, through mounting waves and dashing spray. And over every mile the President at the helm showed the way to the craft that followed as part of his convoy.

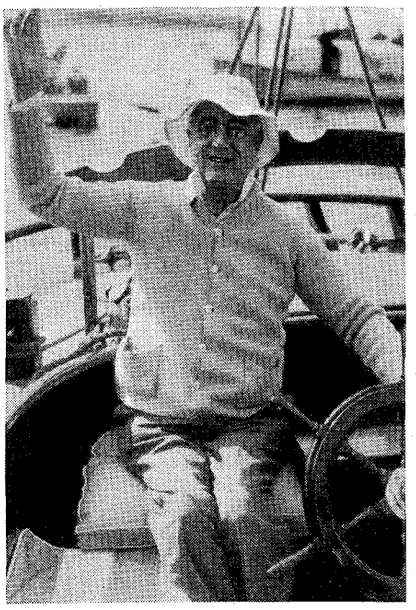
Prof. Raymond Moley of the State Department furnished some additional excitement of another sort, overtaking the President by plane for a talk, before he sailed for London and the Economic Conference. Other public figures such as Col. E. M. House and Budget Director Douglas also dropped in for chats.

Rest Begins With Dash

The vacation began with characteristic Rooseveltian dash: An overnight trip from Washington to Boston. A hurried motor ride to Groton to see his mother visiting there and his youngest sons at school. Then another run through heavy rain to Quincy and down to Marion on Buzzards Bay, where the *Amberjack II*, owned by Paul Rust, lay at anchor. The President here assembled the members of his crew on board—his son, James, Mr. Rust, John Cutter, and Amyas Ames. The next morning the schooner put to sea. Mr. Roosevelt had cut himself off from the world—as completely, that is, as a President can. He was escorted by two naval destroyers, *Ellis* and *Bernadou*, the Coast Guard cutter, *Cuyahoga*, the seventy-foot motor-cruiser, *Comanche*, and the forty-five-foot ketch, *Mary Alice*, with correspondents aboard, and a boat-load of photographers.

Even before putting to sea Mr. Roosevelt demonstrated that he, like most Presidents, is infected with the desire to get around the protective restrictions thrown about him by the secret service. While still in harbor at Marion he appeared delighted when twelve-year-old Peggy Richards slipped past guards and came alongside in her rowboat for a chat. Then, after sailing out into the bay, making for Woods Hole and Vineyard Sound, five small boys in a speedboat saw the *Amberjack* anchoring near them in Hadley's Harbor. One of them, Dickie Hewins, Jr., nine years old, summoned all his courage and yelled through cupped hands, the United Press reports:

"Hey, can we come over and shake hands with you, Mr. Roosevelt?"



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OFF ON VACATION CRUISE

President Roosevelt waves from the deck of the yacht Amberjack II

The President laughed.

"Certainly," he replied. "Come aboard, boys."

And they did, after the President signaled to the Coast Guardsmen to let them approach.

Passes Test as Sailor

The President's testing as a sailor was not long delayed, and in the testing he won the approval of so competent a critic as Capt. Irving Hall of the *Mary Alice*. Through Woods Hole the *Amberjack* was heading southeast for Nantucket before an increasing breeze. Mr. Roosevelt was using only the foresail and forestaysail. Cap'n Hall inspected this arrangement through his glasses. What he saw made him decide that he should express himself with caution. "I don't like to criticize the President of the United States," he said. "But if he'd set his foresail to starboard he'd get a better pull."

And Cap'n Hall nodded a little later when rearrangement of canvas on the *Amberjack* showed that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy had given just this order.

A little later came the first brush with the elements, a brief encounter of wind and rain, during which the President donned oilskins and speedily put the schooner into Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard.

Again he won the golden opinion of Cap'n Hall, who told the correspondents on the *Mary Alice* that "Going into Nantucket after dark with a strong wind behind you isn't so hot."

A sharper test under the buffeting of as strong a nor'easter as a Corinthian cares for, came later when the party had sailed out into Nantucket Sound, intending to make their way up the outside of Cape Cod to Provincetown, one of their first objectives on the way up to New Brunswick. The sky was lowering, it is true, but the water was smooth and the *Amberjack* ran east with the wind under shortened canvas—the skipper had kept the mainsheet furled and broke out only a foresail and two jibs.

Craft Held to Course

Perfect navigation was required, according to a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "for in these waters shoals frequently reach the surface of the water, and the tide was bad and the channel narrow. However, the President, wrapped in oilskins, sat in his open cockpit and held the *Amberjack* to her course. It is not a pleasant place for any one except a lover of the sea to be, especially as the stove had refused to work and the President had made his start on a cold breakfast.

"By the time the *Amberjack* reached Cross Rip Lightship the weather was unpleasant, but her notable captain held his course and headed on eastward to Handkerchief Shoals Lightship, while the weather grew worse by the minute.

"The *Amberjack's* skipper executed a maneuver that showed his skill. In the narrow channel he tacked his ship and stood to the westward without a pause, sailing back between the ships that had been trailing him."

Thus clear he made for Nantucket Harbor, where he again showed his seamanship in entering through the narrow, twisting channel. "You've got to give him credit for going out at all to-day," said the by now thoroughly impressed Cap'n Hall, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*. "An ordinary yachtsman wouldn't have done it."

Through it all the President had the time, or one of the times, of his life. Unshaven, his face and oilskins wet with salt spray, he joked with newspapermen whose craft followed him into the harbor, after a similarly tempestuous trip. And tho many less sea-hardened skippers would have been glad enough of a bit of solid land after such a tossing about, he declared with vigor when invited ashore—

"I won't set foot on dry land for two weeks."

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THEY *Proved* THEY GOT THEIR MONEY'S WORTH

In 1932—of all years! E. T. Wright made every advertising dollar pay

IN the Fall of 1932, E. T. Wright & Company, Inc., placed a limited schedule of 2-column advertisements in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Factual, hard-hitting copy appeared, but no coupon—no particular play for inquiries. Yet back came several thousands of inquiries—"where's your nearest dealer?"

"Inquiries are all right," said the advertiser, "but what about sales?" Out from the agency went a letter and questionnaire to 500 of the men who had inquired. Back came the astonishing total of 211 questionnaires—42.2%—duly filled in.

The results, summarized below, proved beyond question that THE LITERARY DIGEST today is producing a dollar's worth of *verified* results for every advertising dollar spent—no matter how limited the appropriation. (The new Wright 1933 campaign began April 22.)

Every thoughtful advertising man should read the complete story of the 1932 E. T. Wright campaign. A copy will be sent on request. THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

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1. 49% of the men inquiring went to dealers for fittings and exposed themselves to a sales talk.
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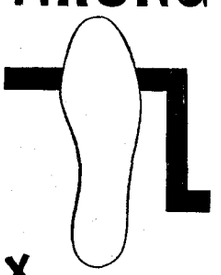

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Acquired flat foot—lowering of the long arch from insufficient support. Pains often mistaken for rheumatism, neuritis or sciatica.

Metatarsalgia—flattening of small cross-wise arch behind the toes. Accompanied by broadening of forepart of foot. Pain particularly severe when standing.

Morton's Toe—Cramping of bones in forepart, pinching nerves and blood vessels between. Clogs circulation—often causes excessive foot perspiration and "burning sole."

Corns, Bunions, Hammer-toes—ordinarily caused by shoes that are improperly fitted.

These troubles are not exclusive. Almost all ordinary shoes cause some of them. Yet they can be avoided. Read the opposite column. Send for FREE Wright Archograph and see if your present shoes are WRONG.

ORDINARY SHOE
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN PRICE BUT COSTLY IN RESULTS

MEDIA
THE LITERARY DIGEST
(exclusively)

•

UNIT OF SPACE
⅔ page
(inside and outside column with editorial matter between)

•

NUMBER OF INSERTIONS
Six

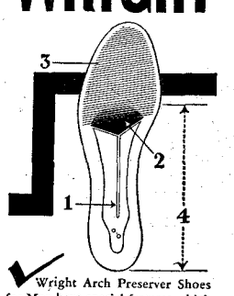
•

DATES OF INSERTIONS
September 24
October 8
October 15
October 22
November 5
December 3
1932

•

SPACE COST
(On request)

WRIGHT



✓ Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men have special features which prevent foot troubles and relieve foot defects already acquired.

Steel shank (1) relieves flat foot. Designed to provide scientific support for long arch. Prevents flat foot without unnatural propping.

Metatarsal support (2) of correct height and in correct position in every size of every style of Arch Preserver. No other shoe can duplicate this anchored metatarsal support which relieves metatarsalgia and tension in tendons and muscles.

Insole (3) permanently flat across the ball. Allows full room for the foot to exercise, encourages normal circulation in the small blood vessels between the toes. Prevents Morton's Toe and "burning sole."

Fitting from heel to ball. (4) Places weight-bearing structure of foot in exactly correct portions of shoe. Prevents corns, bunions, etc.

Only Wright Arch Preservers have these patented features. Try them for health, comfort and style. Send for FREE Wright Archograph and see if your present shoes are RIGHT. E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Rockland, Mass.

Wright ARCH PRESERVER SHOE FOR MEN

A Little Advertising Money Goes a Long Long Way in The Literary Digest

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Glances at Last Season's Plays

(Written for The Literary Digest)

THE theater season just ending can not be said to have been brilliant. There were flashes of heat lightning like that produced by Noel Coward's "Design for Living," that registered a mark of critical approval only matched by Miss Crothers's "When Ladies Meet" and Maxwell Anderson's "Both Your Houses."

Mr. Coward probably registered the highest box office, for this depressed age took delight in sophisticated fooling, even tho the play's message did not seem to furnish a practical scheme by which to take up life's problems. The interchange of relations between the three principal characters,

LYNN FONTANNE
Who Shone in "Design for Living"

brilliantly played by Miss Fontanne, Mr. Lunt and Mr. Coward, were sufficiently reflective of current modes of life among people who create their own rules.

Miss Crothers took her task more seriously and emerged with a distinct lesson to ladies who plan to satisfy their own cravings by stealing other women's husbands. Two ladies, whose identities are veiled to each other, meet and thresh out the problem, and the wife achieves a triumph over the designing rival before they either discover they are discussing their own cases. The rival finds that she is merely the partner in the sixth grand passion of the erring husband, and the wife writes a finale to her powers of forgiveness. The husband is left with nothing.

Mr. Anderson turned political, and served up the complacent villainies of members of Congress with forthrightness, and also with humor that saved the play from the tedium of preachments.

"Both Your Houses" was an offering of the Theater Guild, and with it and "Biography," brought toward the top of popular and critical approval through the shimmering performance of Ina Claire, the Guild succeeded in effacing the dubious impression created by "The Good Earth," a tedious dramatization of Pearl Buck's novel of Chinese life.

Dinners is a theme chosen in two cases by dramatists. In the first Edna Ferber and George Kaufman concoct a "Dinner at Eight" in which the main events occur before the cocktails; in J. B. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" things come to light after the guests have begun with coffee in the drawing-room.

The Ferber-Kaufman opus reveals a shallow hostess entertaining some British titles whom she met on the Riviera, assisted by an equally shallow group recruited by telephone from society, the stage and the movies. Ill-assorted as they are, they combine to form a series of misadventures that would be pathetic if they were not so ludicrous. The sardonic humors of the two mixers of this cocktail are indulged to the full.

Katharine Cornell's path was not strewn with the roses of last year's season with "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Her first offering, "Lucrece" in Thornton Wilder's adaptation from the French, meandered among Roman scenes too remote from the life of to-day for popular appeal.

More approval followed for her next production, Sidney Howard's "Alien Corn."

The French theater furnished another and happier contribution to the American stage in "The Late Christopher Bean," Sidney Howard's adaptation of Rene Fanchois' "Prenez Garde à La Peinture." A New England town near Boston served for the scene in place of France, and the characters conformed to the change in environment. Pauline Lord enacted the part of a servant devoted to an impoverished painter whose unsuccess while living made him a burden in a household of grudging benevolence. When death elevated him to fame and his pictures became sought by collectors, the schemes of her greedy employer to cheat her out of her one precious possession, the gift of the painter, and her studied but apparently innocent wiles to circumvent her tormentor give Miss Lord one of her most successful rôles.

Miss Le Gallienne's season was shorter than usual and brought forth old favorites such as "Cradle Song," "Peter Pan," "Three Sisters" and "Camille." Her season was glorified by her production of "Alice in Wonderland," now emigrated to the screen, and persistent in its appeal after Miss Le Gallienne removed from her home in Fourteenth Street to an up-town theater.

The Abbey Players of Dublin were a bit timorous in their venture into New York after their past experiences of brick-bats or indifference. But they came to conquer.

As they are redolent of the Irish soil, so, true to the inner spirit of Negro life in the South, was "Run Little Chillun." In two scenes of orgiastic intensity the Negro's religious endowment, both pagan and Christian, was depicted with more truth to nature than the stage has hitherto presented.

The foregoing plays were outstanding amid a rather dreary waste of ineffectuals.

The plays that came and went in a day, two days, or a week were many, and their oblivion calls forth no regrets.

F. A. KING.

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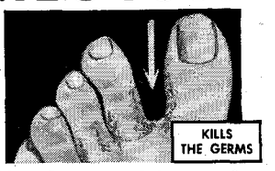

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How to acquire "good form" in speech and charm of manner, and how to adopt those refining influences that serve to smooth and sweeten modern social life, are interestingly described in truly classic style in that brilliant book—

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Crown 8vo. 758 pages. Cloth, $4.00; full leather, $7.50. Postage, 18c extra.

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This volume does for the American home what "Etiquette" did and is doing for American manners. Delightfully original, it tells how to make every type of American home express, in its architecture, colors, and setting, all that is most attractive in the personality of its occupants. Devoted mainly to the interior—the best decorative effects, the right furniture, rugs, hangings, etc.—it is as rich in suggestions for the apartment-dweller as for the house-owner. Mrs. Post's chapters on color are the best expositions of the subject ever written. Over 100 text illustrations, 63 full-page half-tone reproductions, and a color chart. *8vo, 537 pages. Cloth binding,* $4.00; *by mail,* $4.18.

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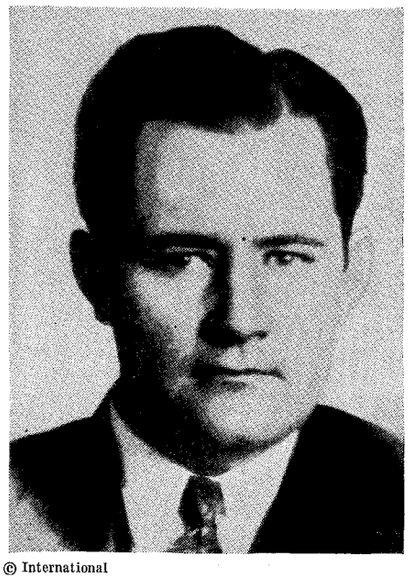
The Machine-Gun Challenge to the Nation

WHEN a car-load of desperadoes, skulking in Union Station Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri, suddenly blazed away at a posse of seven officers conducting a recaptured prisoner back to Leavenworth, they made three bad blunders.

First, instead of rescuing Frank Nash, Oklahoma's bald-headed train robber and casual murderer, they drilled him to death with their machine-guns and other weapons.

Their second blunder was to kill a Federal officer. Four of the posse were killed,



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OFFICER SHOT IN BATTLE
Raymond J. Caffrey, agent of the Bureau of Investigation, a victim of gunmen

as well as their prisoner. When Attorney-General Cummings, at his desk in Washington, heard of the killing of Raymond J. Caffrey, special agent of the Bureau of Investigation, he started wires humming with orders that would trip up the fugitive murderers speedily if possible, or track them patiently for the rest of their lives.

The third blunder of the assassins was in shocking the nation with a new crime horror at a time when the American people were ready to boil over on the subject of private massacres, public assassinations, and all the other outbreaks of calculated lawlessness that have swelled to the proportions of a guerrilla war between society and the underworld.

Quick Action Urged

"The Government of the United States and the State governments should start at once to put their heels on outlawry in this country. They should act quickly and surely to prevent such brazen defiance of laws."

That was the comment of Representative McKeown, of the House Judiciary Committee, when the news of the massacre reached Washington.

"An end to gun toting" is forecast by *The Kansas City Star* as a result of a post-massacre conference between County Prosecutor Mastin, Sheriff Bash and Director of Police Reppert.

"We are going to stamp out gun toting," Mr. Mastin said. "The possession of a machine-gun in itself is evidence that the possessor is an outlaw."

Those killed by the "rescue" gang, in addition to Special Agent Caffrey and the prisoner, Nash, were Chief of Police Otto Reed, of McAlester, Oklahoma, and two Kansas City police detectives, Frank Hermanson and W. J. Grooms. Two of Caffrey's Federal comrades were wounded—F. J. Lackey and R. E. Vetterli, agent in charge of the bureau's Kansas City office.

Survivor of Spenser Gang

Nash was a survivor of the Al Spenser gang, which carried on the Jesse James tradition in the post-war period.

He escaped from Leavenworth three years ago. It was only a few days before the massacre that he was discovered at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

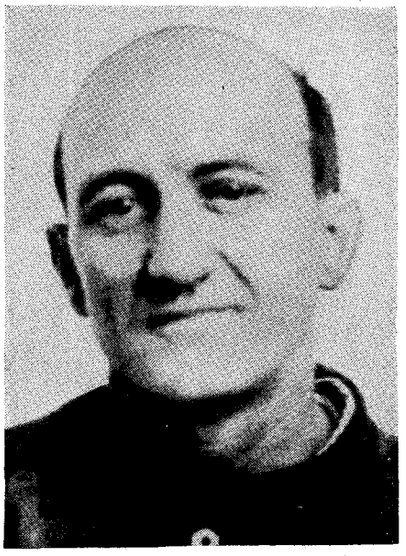
His baldness disguised with "a $100 toupée," aided by "quite a respectable mustache," he called himself "Doc Williams," and tipped the waiters generously at his favorite night clubs.

Three Department of Justice men pounced on him at a popular bar where he was drinking beer. Making sure of his identity by peeling off his toupée, they jostled him into a car and drove off. Onlookers called up the police to say that lawless men were kidnaping good Doc Williams. Hence the government car was halted half-way to Little Rock. The agents identified themselves and sped on.

At Fort Smith they took a train for Kansas City. Here we let Agent Vetterli take up the tale, as he did for the Associated Press:

"We went to the station to meet the officers. There were eight of us, including Nash, the prisoner. The Kansas City detectives were to follow us to Leavenworth in their car. Suddenly I saw a man blazing away with a machine-gun."

The victims dropped, and three or four men drove off in the murder car.



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SLAIN IN RESCUE ATTEMPT
Frank Nash, notorious convict, killed in Kansas City battle

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Roosevelt's New Deal for Nearly Four Months

(Continued from page 4)

them—can not all be charged to the "super-situation." There was the "hour," to be sure, but also there was the "man."

First to last in a session of Congress, the like of which none of us has ever seen, Mr. Roosevelt put through his program without one open break with the legislative branch. Such a break seemed imminent toward the end, upon the veterans compensation issue, after other issues a thousand times more important, moreover, had been disposed of. But a little compromise added to a great deal of firmness on the President's part, closed the breach and dissolved the rebellion.

The Roosevelt program with its fourteen major measures is now statutory law. That program smashed many of our cherished traditions, but none more ruthlessly than the American tradition of "rugged individualism." We are now moving along a new path of social control and planned economy, with the long arm of the Federal Government reaching out in a score of directions where before neither its strength nor its beneficence had been felt.

This central government of ours has now become the almoner to 12,000,000 unemployed and distressed people. It has become the guardian of middle-class investors, of the mortgaged-farm owner, of the mortgaged-home owner, of the bank depositor, and of the railway employee. It has become the partner of industry and of agriculture. And it has even become the friend of the beer maker and the beer drinker.

As a practical contribution to prosperity, the Government promises to expend $3,300,000,000 on public works. It has made an outright grant to the States of $500,000,000 to relieve the destitute, and it has agreed to subscribe a few hundred million more to the corporations which will undertake the refinancing of mortgages on farms and small homes. On top of that it will guarantee the interest on $2,000,000,000 of farm mortgage bonds and $2,000,000,000 home mortgage bonds.

The Government has gone even further. It proposes to make a gigantic experiment in the Tennessee Basin, an experiment in reforestation, soil restoration, navigation and water-power development. If the thing works, it may be given a trial in the basin of the upper Missouri, the valley of the Columbia River and wherever else there is a flood and drainage and soil erosion problem.

In order to make all these dreams come true, vast sums of money must be employed. Some of this money will be raised by increased taxation, but the most of it must be borrowed. In order to borrow, the Federal credit must be maintained through a balanced budget. Thus it is reasoned. And that is why economies in governmental operation are being enforced. These economies begin with the $350,000,000 in veterans compensation and extend to civil and military pay, to reduced departmental expenditures and to governmental reorganization. We once envisaged a saving of a billion dollars a year!

Endless pages might be written—even books—upon the legislative and executive activities of the past four months. How it will all work out, we do not know. All that we do know for a moral certainty is that the old formulas, plans, policies, programs and philosophies—the old conservatism, in a word—failed us and failed wretchedly in the depressed days of the past three years. If the New Deal wins, well and good. We will kiss the past goodby without a regret. If this Deal also fails, it can scarcely leave us any worse off than we were on March 4.

Comment From the Capital

(Continued from page 10)

comes from commissioned officers and their aids detailed for the purpose.

No one knows how many persons are in this great battery of government press agents but there is at least one for every correspondent or reporter maintained in Washington for a daily newspaper. No two reporters, however swift, could go through and rewrite one day's output in a week, were they so minded. Most of it is known even to the office boys and goes into yawning waste cans without ever finding its way to a correspondent's desk. And this is only a segment of the "hand-out" racket in Washington. Every lobby has its man or men, both political parties have their bureaus, the Prohibitionists, the anti-Prohibitionists, the pacifists, the anti-pacifists, the wheat men, the cotton men, the corn men, the packers and the employees and labor organizations in several subdivisions.

And now there are converging upon Washington the press agents and "contact men" of the States which want to be sure to get their share of the Federal money for highways, public relief and what not, not to mention the publicity agents of the hundreds of industries involved in the limitless industrial recovery plan. In the face of all these clashing interests, increasing daily, there is apparently an intention to reduce the government offerings.

Some of the new press relations men drafted by the Administration, knowing the "system" only too well, will have none of the competition for space in the newspapers. In the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Treasury, the Farm Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Commerce Department, the Conservation Corps and elsewhere, men from the top of the profession have taken hold of the press relations and with the practical newspaper men's point of view. The President's personal influence is behind it. The making over of the Government with the vast emergency powers in his hands offers new opportunities for the new policy of dealing with the public. It is perhaps too much to hope that in a government of political parties and human beings the old system will ever be completely transformed. But there is a new school of contact men on the job. Given continued cooperation from the White House, they will offer a real challenge to the old order. But they are still in a frightful minority. DIOGENES.

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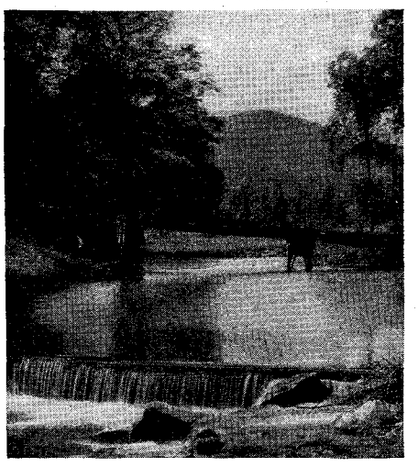

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More Money for Farmers Raising Less Wheat and Cotton

The New Deal in Farming Starts With Cotton and Wheat Farmers Cutting Down Acreage to Be Recompensed Through a Tax the Consumer Will Ultimately Pay

THE great farm-relief experiment begins with one sweeping gesture, including 1,200,000 wheat farmers, and a second one still more inclusive, affecting 2,000,000 cotton raisers.

The idea, of course, is to induce the farmers to cut down acreage and then to recompense them by means of funds raised by taxes on processors, for example, millers of wheat and spinners of cotton. Thus the plan differs from some other farm-relief plans in that the burden of the subsidy comes on the consumer rather than on the tax payer. In general it is a step toward a planned agriculture.

The belief that the nation will benefit, so the St. Louis *Star* explains, comes from the fact that "destruction of purchasing power on the farms is one of the chief factors in our depression"—

"At best, it is a lopsided arrangement, benefiting wheat and cotton farmers directly, and its dangers are manifest, due to the intricate and vast machinery of control required. The only justification for it is the tremendous stake the country has in swift recovery through rising prices and stimulation of business."

More interest seems to attach to Secretary Wallace's plan to cut cotton acreage than to the wheat proposal given out a few days earlier, notes Bernard Kilgore of *The Wall Street Journal*. For one thing, this country produces more than half of the world's supply of cotton, the most important textile fiber. "Twelve million people in the United States are dependent on king cotton for their livelihood." The cotton problem looms large in the agricultural set-up, "because a little more than half the annual output of this country is sold abroad."

Besides nature has taken a hand in curtailing wheat production this year, as the weather has seriously curtailed the yield of winter wheat.

The Government's Cotton Plan

And we are right in the full swing of Secretary Wallace's cotton drive this week. Cotton farmers are being urged to cut their acreage by perhaps as much as 25 per cent., or ten million acres. Cotton farmers have their choice of two plans. They may take an outright cash benefit and receive a rental from the Government based on the acreage taken out of cotton production, or they may take a smaller cash rental with an option on farm board cotton at six cents a pound, which of course they can sell later at a presumably higher market price. The rentals are to be based on expected yields per acre and the land taken out of cotton production may be used to raise food and feed for home use or to grow soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops.

Funds will be raised by a tax on processors which will depend on the difference between the current farm price of cotton and a fixed pre-war price established by the Government. This tax will not be fixed before August 1, but it is thought it will come to about four cents a pound. Secretary Wallace hopes that the spinners will absorb the price.

What the Cotton States Think

In the Southern cotton States there are reflections that this is a good deal like the old proposition of the Hoover Farm Board

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WILL CURB KING COTTON

C. A. Cobb, Atlanta farm editor, who is Cotton Production Administrator

to plow under every third row of cotton. But under that plan, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, in North Carolina, the cotton farmer had to make his sacrifice unaided, while under the present plan "all the consumers of cotton in America will share the sacrifice through the payment of a processing tax on that cotton which is grown."

Generally speaking, Mississippi farmers are accepting the program with enthusiasm, so the Jackson *News* of that state reports—

"Crop conditions being what they are, stands poor, fields blighted by drought, and boll-weevil infestation heavy, Mississippi farmers will doubtless embrace the opportunity to gamble with the Government to the limit, instead of gambling on their own prospects. They will accept the idea that a half loaf is better than no bread at all.

"The farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose in earnestly supporting the plan, for he takes no chances," reasons *The Constitution* of Atlanta, Georgia:

"If the plan works, he will receive a far better price for the cotton he produces this year than he would get without the reduction in acreage. He can not lose, because he will have his rental money and the cash or his cotton yield."

But in the same cotton State the Savannah *News* expresses doubt whether any great number of farmers will destroy their crops. Perhaps, it adds, "in coming years this will be looked back to as one of the most absurd suggestions that were made for economic relief."

How Texans View It

In Dallas, Texas, *The News* observes:

"The depression has produced some strange schemes in its almost four years' duration. But none more fantastic than that of cotton-crop reduction."

The plan seems workable enough to the Houston *Chronicle*. It believes production actually will be cut, and that the amount of the processing tax passed on to the public will hardly increase prices of manufactured goods enough to deter consumption. Nevertheless, it concludes:

"The spectacle of the wide-spread destruction of a commodity greatly needed by millions of people goes against common sense and human feeling.

"We should find some other way of attacking the farm problem."

Meanwhile the cotton-mill industry comes forward as the first industry to submit a definite code to the Government under the Industrial Recovery Act. It fixes a minimum wage of ten dollars a week in Southern and of eleven dollars a week in Northern mills, with a forty-four hour week.

The Wheat Plan

Turning briefly to the wheat plan, we note that the amount of acreage production has not been decided on because it is expected there will be some sort of international agreement made between the big wheat-producing nations at the London Conference. Nor will the amount of the tax be fixed just yet. It is estimated, however that it will probably be around thirty cents a bushel; then, as the Chicago *Tribune* explains, "with the income from this source the Government will pay to every farmer who agrees to reduce his acreage by a stipulated percentage a compensating amount based on his average production for domestic consumption in the preceding three years."

The plan is to apply through the marketing years 1933, 1934 and 1935. The Government's purpose, according to Secretary Wallace, is to "take out of the market a portion of the supply of certain types of wheat produced in excess of requirements this year."

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Finland's Promptness in Paying Wins Thanks

THERE has been a regular outburst of thanks, compliments and congratulations to Finland ever since that little country distinguished itself by paying its war-debt instalment in full last month.

It seems something pleasant for editors to write about. "A very attractive old Finnish custom," the Seattle *Times* calls it, adding that "going wet doesn't seem to have weakened Finland's desire to pay her debts." "Conscientious little Finland" seems to have won everybody's respect. "Much obliged, Finlandia!" calls out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

A FINN, INDEED
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

"Your payment will not go very far toward alleviating our economic ills, but it shows the proper spirit. It gives you an honorably unique position among our debtors.

"We can not do a great deal with your $148,000, but we shall remember you kindly, nevertheless. If you wish to borrow again we shall undoubtedly be ready to accommodate you—if you don't want too much."

Sum Relatively Small

The actual sum, $148,592, is a relatively small one, but, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "it represents as much sacrifice for a land of its limited size and resources as full payment by either France or Italy would have represented, probably much more." Washington correspondents understand that Finland, unlike all the other debtors, didn't even request a reconsideration of the debt.

On moral ground, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* notes, "Finland had as good an excuse for defaulting as any debtor Power"—

The debt to the United States was the direct consequence of the Finnish defense against Bolshevism. After the Bolshevist *coup d'état* in 1917, Finland, formerly a Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, declared her independence. There followed a year of bitter struggle, by the close of which the Finns had driven back the Red invaders. The country was on the verge of starvation when, in 1919, the United States shipped over foodstuffs worth $8,000,000.

For her stout defense against the spread of Bolshevism, the little republic had a real claim on the generosity of the great democracy overseas. Yet when the European debts were funded in 1923, Finland was the first to sign, and she signed without a murmur. Her unique payment in full, when repudiation of promises to pay has become almost a fashion, has in it the makings of a proverb.

Finland's distinction, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "lies in the fact that, in an era when the repudiation of written promises to pay is the fashion, even in this creditor country, she has shown no disposition to follow any precedents but her own rigidly faithful ones."

And so, "Uncle Sam would prove himself sadly lacking in appreciation of the fine spirit that prompted this payment if he did not raise his hat to it."

Will the Stock Market Swallow the Bond Market?

IT will, so delegates of the recent Rochester church conference of social work were told the other day.

This particular financial prophecy comes from Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch. He argues that our economic system is in its present plight chiefly because "we have expanded credit at twice the rate of expansion of the volume of production." That is, "debt claims are more than three times what they were only fifteen years ago, but it took us since 1901 to triple our production volume rate."

Dr. Rautenstrauch, who will be remembered as one of the original members of the Technocracy group, is quoted in the Detroit papers as adding:

"Labor can be dismissed when its immediate job is done, but you can't dismiss the bondholder. He must be paid Sundays and holidays, every day in the year."

What is to be done about it? Simply this—industry instead of trying so hard to lay up surpluses to care for labor in slack times, and to put aside reserves for dividends, should convert all its fixed-interest obligations, that is bonds, into common stock.

The holders of these securities, then, would only be recompensed during prosperous times and there would be no burden of interest payments to be kept up through good times and bad. And the Columbia professor feels reasonably sure that the time will come when industrial bonds will disappear and the whole business structure will be supported by capital obtained through common stocks.

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Every day some question arises that a business man, whatever his business, must be able to answer. Among hundreds of such are:

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Then, again, you may require information and guidance in the writing or the checking of a contract, agreement, deed, mortgage, lease, will, or a hundred other legal forms with which we should all be familiar, or in knowing our rights in an automobile accident, in a false arrest or malicious prosecution, injunctions, or whether a law or ordinance is constitutional.

Supposing, for instance, that if in driving an automobile, you violated a speed ordinance and injured another person, would your violation be sufficient to prove criminal intent on a charge of assault?

Do you know how a contract of marriage differs from other contracts and what are the duties of a wife, of a husband, under the law?

Do you know what becomes of your personal property if you do not make a will? By the way, do you also know that the late Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court made one of the shortest wills ever drawn? It is a model of its kind—only 51 words—but we can all benefit by reading it.

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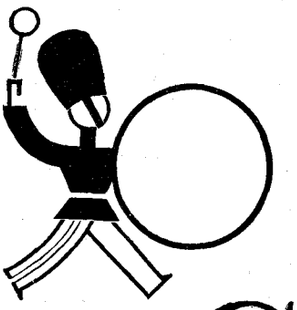

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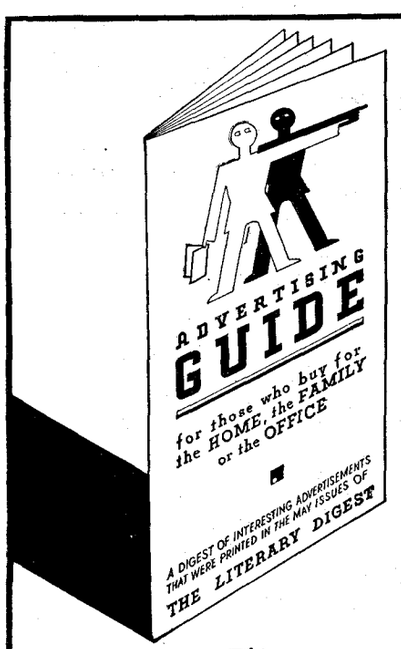
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To our readers who do not now receive the Guide, we shall be glad to send it without cost, upon request. To advertisers, we should like to point out that this service—one of many which make the Digest one of 1933's outstanding advertising media—is worth investigating thoroughly. A request will bring the complete story. The Literary Digest, 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

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Current Poetry

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ROBERT FRANCIS in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* (University, Va.) gives a persistent mood through the seasons. Not to quote all would destroy his cycle:

THREE PASTORALS IN WHITE

BY ROBERT FRANCIS

Solstice

Do not believe, do not believe
Your day-dulled eyes on this charmed night.
The moon has colors to deceive
You—cream, crystal, and moonstone-white.
Do not believe that luminous shadow
Is only, only what by day
Men call a hayrack in a meadow
Or that this shimmering stuff is hay.
Distrust, distrust familiar noises
Mingled with a sweet-grass fragrance.
They are not men, those shadowy voices;
They are the moon's immortal vagrants.
Believe the solemn, high, solsticial
Sun that rises soon, soon.
Beware, beware on this initial
Night of summer the full moon!

Midsummer

Twelve white cattle on the crest,
Milk-white against the chicory skies,
Six gazing south, six gazing west
With the blue distance in their eyes.
Twelve white cattle standing still.
Why should they move? There are no flies
To tease them on this wind-washed hill.
Twelve white cattle utterly at rest.
Why should they graze? They are past grazing.
They have cropped the grass, they have had their fill.
Now they stand gazing, they stand gazing.
Only the tall redtop about their knees.
And the white clouds above the hill
Move in the softly moving breeze.
The cattle move not, they are still.
White and still—and this is peace.

Fall

Leave the bars lying in the grass.
Let all wanderers freely pass
Into the pasture now.

Gone are the fawn-shy heifers, gone
The little calf almost a fawn,
And the black two-year cow.

Leave the bars lying where they are.
Let each black-triangled birch bar
Be white and triple warning:

One for all tender things that go,
One for the near and ultimate snow,
One for frost by morning.

In that first snow a frightened deer,
Fleeing the snow, swift with fear,
May pass here flying, flying.

Against that moment of swift need,
Give him swiftness, give him speed
And passage! Leave the bars lying!

THIS poem won the first prize for lyrics in a competition for blind people organized by the National Institute for the Blind (England). English-speaking blind persons from all parts of the world entered the competition. Quoted from *Public Opinion* (London).

THE SCARECROW

BY W. H. COATES OF OXFORD

"How piteous, like a Baal whom no one fears
Nor loves, is yonder scarecrow on the farm!
They've made him watchman of the ripening ears,
Wobbling, and poking out his wooden arm.
His eyes are glittering glass, he has no hands,
His brains are chaff, his spineless body sags,
His sides bulge out with straw; forlorn he stands
And black in the sun, tricked out in dirty rags.
"But rooks with hoarse gibes taunt the helpless thing,
And rabbits frisk at his feet in dewy dawn,
And the wind comes, making the drooping barley sing,
And poppies dance and burn amongst the corn.
The mischievous breezes jostle him in their mirth,
Flutter his tatters, strain at every thong;
Out of the free sky far above the earth,
Tumble the sparkling drops of a skylark's song.
"When carolling voice and climbing wings are srilled,
And the flowers are trampled under the reaper's feet,
There he remains impassive, sodden, chilled,
In a desolate land, staring at storms of sleet,
As wind sweeps over the withering stubble, he'll sway
And creak on his crazy props; and many an hour
He'll last, before he falls and rots away,
Long after the swift bright passage of bird and flower."

IF this, furnished by *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) were posted in the lobby of the hall of the London Conference, would it accelerate the decisions of the talkers there?

"THIS IS NOT THE TIME"

BY MACFLECKNOE

Dedicated to critics of Disarmament, Revision, and the World Economic Conference.

Whenever proposals are made for reduction
In the cost of preparing for mutual destruction;
Whenever proposals are made for securing,
By pacts and concessions, a peace more enduring;
We are told that while Russia or Germany's arming,
While the menace of war grows, each day, more alarming,
While bitterness, fear, and suspicion increase,
It is hardly the time to be talking of peace.

When proposals are made for removing the fetters
On the free flow of trade and on payments by debtors,
For giving exchanges a greater stability,
And helping demand to keep pace with fertility,
We are told that the state of the world is appalling,
That shipments diminish and prices are falling,
And that while each new quota fresh chaos produces,
It is hardly the time to be talking of truces.

When a patient's near death, I suppose his prostration
Increases the risks of a grave operation;
Yet no one, I fancy, would haggle about it
When 'tis clear that the patient must perish without it;
And we shouldn't think much of a doctor whose aid to us
Stopped short when our symptoms were fully displayed to us,
And who told us, in short, "While your sickness endures,
It is hardly the time to be talking of cures."

A DELICATE fancy from a distant dependent. In *The Philippine Magazine* (Manila).

NIGHT

BY T. L. TARROSA

Night
Traded a handful of stars for a moon-pearl;
Learned
From the gossipy winds of a gem far lovelier;
Pawned
The moon for the Brooch of Day.
Night
Swooned away, dead;
The fires of the Sun had scorched her naked
Breast.

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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bad grammar.—"R. S. B.," St. Petersburg, Fla.—This phrase has been condemned as false syntax by some persons unfamiliar with the different meanings of the word *bad*. The phrase is not only good English but is cited by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as a correct example under the word *bad* to illustrate the meaning "containing errors or faults; incorrect; as, *bad grammar*."

billion, million.—"C. F. G.," New York City.—In the United States and in England, the word *million* is understood to mean "a thousand thousand," or, in figures, 1,000,000. In the United States, and in France the word *billion* is understood to mean a thousand million, or 1,000,000,000. In England, however, they use the expression, a thousand million for a figure of that size; and by *billion* they understand a million million, or, in figures, 1,000,000,000,000.

Celebes.—"A. D.," Chicago, Ill.—*Celebes* is the name of an island of the Malay Archipelago lying to the east of Borneo. It is frequented, or was in the past, by a considerable variety of wild life. The Lexicographer has not heard of any particular allusions to a "wild ox," and knows of no significance attached thereto. Among the fauna of the island are the wild cow (*sapi-utan, or anoa*) and the buffalo; the male of either species might be known as wild oxen.

coconut, cocoanut.—"R. W. H.," Jersey City, N. J.—Either of these spellings is correct, the first being preferred.

detail.—"F. G.," New York City.—The noun *detail* may be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable or on the second; the second is always preferred, but both are accepted. The verb *detail* always carries the accent on the second syllable.

exact.—"L. R.," New York City.—"The exact same thing" is not an instance of tautology but it is an instance of the inaccurate usage of words. *Exact* means precise, accurate, definite. Just as it would be absurd to substitute any one of those adjectives in the construction, so it is absurd to use *exact*. "*Exactly* the same thing was told," is the more correct construction.

fort, fortress.—"G. W. S.," Shamokin, Pa.—The dictionary differentiates between *fort* and *fortress* as follows: "A *fortress* is a fortification of especial size and strength. . . . *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The fortifications of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*."

-gat; -ment.—"J. M. P.," Glendale, Calif.—The terminal *-gat* in such place-names as *Barnegat* is Old English, but of obscure origin, meaning *gate*, or, in a nautical sense, a ship channel.
-ment as a terminal of place-names is equivalent to the French *mont* or *mountain*.

going to go.—"L. P.," Montgomery, Tex.—Among the meanings of the verb *go*, the dictionary lists the definitions: "To be about to do or act; intend; undertake; will; purpose; chiefly in the present participle; as, I am *going* to sing; he is *going* to die." It is obvious that the sentence "I am *going* to go," is quite correct—is neither incorrect nor even colloquial: Its meaning is "I am about to move (from one place to another) I intend to go; I will go."

haberdasher.—"H. C. B.," Enka, N. C.—According to the dictionary, this word is derived from the Icelandic word *hapurtask*, haversack. Some etymologists assert that the origin of the word is unknown, but perhaps was the name of a fabric. The word was used by Chaucer in the late 14th century and appears in Latin scrolls three-quarters of a century earlier.

"It's in the bag."—"M. J. M.," New York City.—In 1659, "It's in the bottom of the bag" was a colloquial expression current in the days of the Protectorate in England. In modern times "It's in the bag" is an expression that has been traced to the sporting world to designate that prize-fights or horse-races have been rigged, and the winners determined on. The origin of the phrase has not been determined.

Jacopone da Todi.—"H. B. R.," Milford, N. Y.—*Jacopone* is pronounced *ya''ko-po'ne*— *a* as in *father*, first *o* as in *obey*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *they*. *Da Todi* is pronounced *da to'di*—*a* as in *father*, *o* as in *go*, *i* as in *machine*.

of an afternoon.—"C. J. B.," Redlands, Calif.—Altho the form of expression "of an afternoon" is now reported as colloquial and archaic, it can be traced back through English literature to the 11th century with *of* having the sense of *during*. Careful speakers avoid it, however.

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